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TREATIES, &c.,

REGULATING THE

TRADE

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY

IN FORCE ON THE

1ST JUNE, 1876.

BY

EDWARD HERTSLET, C.B.

(Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office).

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TREATIES AND TARIFFS

REGULATING THE

TRADE

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN NATIONS:

AND EXTRACTS OF

TREATIES BETWEEN FOREIGN POWERS,

CONTAINING

MOST-FAVOURED-NATION CLAUSES APPLICABLE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

ITALY.

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IN FORCE ON THE

1ST JUNE, 1876.

BY
EDWARD HERTSLET, C.B.,
(*Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office.*)

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TREATIES ON TRADE, &c.

PREFACE TO PART III.

ANALYSIS OF THE ITALIAN TREATIES.

IT has been found necessary to analyse the Italian Treaties, so as to form Part III of this Series, in consequence of a Notice having been received by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, on the 26th June, 1875, containing a denunciation on the part of the Italian Government of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Italy of the 6th August, 1863. In accordance with this denunciation the Treaty of 1863 would have expired on the 26th June, 1876, but by a Declaration signed between the two countries on the 22nd May, 1876, it has been mutually agreed that the Treaty shall remain in force until the 30th April, 1877.

N.B.—Part I contains an Analysis of AUSTRIAN Treaties, and Part II an Analysis of TURKISH Treaties.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

THE Commercial Relations between Great Britain and the former Kingdoms and States of Italy, were regulated, between the years 1815 and 1860, by the following Treaties, &c. :—

SARDINIA.

TREATY.	Commerce, &c. 20th May, 1815. (Which has virtually lapsed.)
TREATY.	Navigation. 6th September, 1841. (Which was replaced by the Treaty of 27th February, 1851.)
CONVENTION.	Navigation. 23rd January, 1851. (Which was replaced by the Treaty of 27th February, 1851.)
TREATY.	Commerce and Navigation. 27th February, 1851. (Which was replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Article XX.)
TREATY.	Coasting Trade. 9th August, 1854. (Which was replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Article XX.)

TWO SICILIES.

TREATY.	Commerce and Navigation. 26th September, 1816. (Which was annulled by the Treaty of 29th April, 1845.)
DECLARATION.	Duties on Property. 15th April, 1819. (Which was virtually replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Articles XIV and XVI.)
TREATY.	Commerce and Navigation. 29th April, 1845. (Which was replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Article XX.)

TUSCANY.

TREATY.	Commerce and Navigation. 5th April, 1847. (Which was replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Article XX.)
CONVENTION.	Coasting Trade. 30th December, 1854. (Which was replaced by the Treaty with Italy, of 6th August, 1863, Article XX.)

ROMAN STATES.

DECLARATION. Commerce and Navigation. 17th November, 1853.
(Which has not been repealed, but was virtually replaced by the Treaty with Italy of 6th August, 1863.)

The States of Modena, Parma, Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Massa and Carrara, Placentia, Ravenna, and Reggio, were united to Sardinia by a Decree dated 18th March, 1860.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was united to Sardinia by a Decree dated 22nd March, 1860.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was united to Sardinia by a Decree dated 17th December, 1860.

The King of Sardinia was proclaimed King of Italy on the 17th March, 1861.

By an Italian Decree dated 2nd October, 1870, the City of Rome and the Roman Provinces were declared to form an integral portion of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Treaties which now regulate the Trade between this Country and Italy are the following:—

CONVENTION.	Copyright. 30th November, 1860.
TREATY.	Commerce and Navigation. 6th August, 1863.
DECLARATION.	Joint Stock Companies. 26th November, 1867.
DECLARATION.	Duration of Treaty. 22nd May, 1876.

[Slave Trade, Extradition, Postal, and other Treaties not strictly relating to Trade, are not included in this collection.]

As it is stated in the Treaty of 6th August, 1863, that British subjects trading with Italy are placed upon the footing of the "most favoured nation," Clauses are given, at page 128, of those Treaties which Italy had concluded with other Powers, which contain privileges the benefits of which can be enjoyed by British subjects.

TARIFFS.

By Article II of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Italy of 6th August, 1863, it was agreed that no other or higher duties should be imposed on the importation into the Dominions and Possessions of the King of Italy of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions and Possessions, from whatever place arriving, than were at that time, or which might thereafter be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other country; and it was also agreed that no articles of British produce or manufacture should be prohibited from being imported into Italy. No Tariff was attached to this Treaty. But on the 17th January, 1863, a Treaty was concluded between *France* and Italy, to which a Tariff was annexed; and in 1864, this Tariff was laid before Parliament, as containing the "Rates of Customs Duties then levied in the Kingdom of Italy upon various Articles of British Produce imported from the United Kingdom, as well as upon various Articles of Italian produce exported to the United Kingdom in Italian or English vessels, under Article II of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at Turin on the 6th August, 1863."

On the 23rd April, 1867, *Austria* concluded a Commercial Treaty with Italy, to which a Tariff was also annexed, and British subjects then became entitled, under the English Treaty with Italy of 6th August, 1863, to the same benefits which had been thereby conferred upon Austrian commerce by the Austro-Italian Treaty of 1867, beyond the benefits which had been conferred by the Franco-Italian Tariff.

On the 22nd July, 1868, *Switzerland* concluded a Commercial Treaty with Italy, to which a Tariff was

also annexed, and as soon as it was ratified, a notice was inserted in the "London Gazette," pointing out that, in virtue of the "most-favoured nation" treatment guaranteed to the United Kingdom by the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1863, certain articles of British produce and manufacture (which were specified) became entitled, upon their importation into Italy, to the reduction of duty granted to Switzerland by the Italo-Swiss Treaty.

In order to show which of these Tariffs is most beneficial to British trade, the Italian GENERAL Tariff and the Italian CONVENTIONAL Tariff are given at page 81 in parallel columns, with the letters A, F, or S placed against each article to denote under which of the Conventional Tariffs—the Austrian, the French, or the Swiss—articles of British produce and manufacture can be most favourably imported into Italy.

An Alphabetical Index is also given, at page 75, to the several articles enumerated in the Tariffs, and to the CATEGORIES under which they are respectively classified.

EDWARD HERTSLET.

Foreign Office,
1st June, 1876.

TREATIES OF COMMERCE, &c., NOW IN FORCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

CONVENTION between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, for the Establishment of International Copyright.—Signed at Turin, 30th November, 1860.*

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 4th January, 1861.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, being equally desirous of extending in each country the enjoyment of Copyright to works of Literature and of the Fine Arts which may be first published in the other; Her Britannic Majesty and His Sardinian Majesty have deemed it expedient to conclude a special Convention for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Britannic Majesty, Sir James Hudson, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, &c., &c., &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Chevalier Constantine Nigra, His Minister Resident, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Protection against re-Publication or Piracy. National Treatment.

From and after the date on which, according to the provisions of Article XIV, the present Convention shall come into operation, the authors of works of literature or of art, to whom the laws of either of the two countries do now or may hereafter give the right of property, or Copyright, shall be entitled to exercise that right in the territories of the other of such countries for the same term, and to the same extent, as the authors of works of the same nature, if published in such other country, would therein be entitled to exercise such right; so that the re-publication or piracy, in either country, of any work of literature or of art published in the other, shall be dealt with in the same manner as the re-publication or

* It was stated in the British Order in Council of 9th September, 1865, that the stipulations of this Convention were in force throughout all the States which then formed the Kingdom of Italy.

piracy of a work of the same nature first published in such other country; and so that authors in the one country shall have the same remedies before the courts of justice in the other country, and shall enjoy in that other country the same protection against piracy and unauthorized re-publication, as the law now does or may hereafter grant to authors in that country.

Meaning of Term "Works of Literature or of Art."

The terms "Works of Literature or of Art," employed at the beginning of this Article, shall be understood to comprise publications of books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawing, of painting, of sculpture, of engraving, of lithography, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and of the fine arts.

The lawful representatives or assigns of authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers, shall, in all respects, enjoy the same rights which by the present Convention are granted to the authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers themselves.

ARTICLE II.

Translations.

The protection granted to original works is extended to Translations; it being, however, clearly understood that the intention of the present Article is simply to protect a translator in respect of his own translation, and that it is not intended to confer upon the first translator of any work the exclusive right of translating that work, except in the case and to the extent provided for in the following Article.

ARTICLE III.

Translations.

The author of any work published in either of the two countries, who may choose to reserve the right of translating it, shall, until the expiration of five years from the date of the first publication of the Translation thereof authorized by him, be, in the following cases, entitled to protection from the publication in the other country of any Translation of such work not so authorized by him:—

1. If the original work shall have been registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its first publication in the other;

2. If the author has notified on the title page of his work his intention to reserve the right of translating it;

3. Provided always, that at least a part of the authorized translation shall have appeared within a year after the registration and deposit of the original, and that the whole shall have been published within three years after the date of such deposit;

4. And provided that the publication of the translation

shall take place within one of the two countries, and that it shall be registered and deposited according to the provisions of Article VIII.

With regard to works published in parts, it will be sufficient if the declaration of the author that he reserves the right of translation shall appear in the first part. But with reference to the period of five years limited by this Article for the exercise of the exclusive right of translation, each part shall be treated as a separate work, and each part shall be registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its first publication in the other.

ARTICLE IV.

Dramatic and Musical Works.

The stipulations of the preceding Articles shall also be applicable to the representation of dramatic works, and to the performance of musical compositions, in as far as the laws of each of the two countries are or shall be applicable in this respect to dramatic and musical works first publicly represented or performed therein.

In order, however, to entitle the author to legal protection in regard to the translation of a dramatic work, such translation must appear within three months after the registration and deposit of the original.

Imitations or Adaptations of Dramatic Works.

It is understood that the protection stipulated by the present Article is not intended to prohibit fair imitations, or adaptations of dramatic works to the stage of the respective countries, but is only meant to prevent piratical translations.

The question whether a work is an imitation or a piracy, shall in all cases be decided by the courts of justice of the respective countries, according to the laws in force in each.

ARTICLE V.

Newspaper Extracts and Periodicals.

Notwithstanding the stipulations of Articles I and II of the present Convention, articles extracted from Newspapers, or Periodicals published in either of the two countries may be re-published or translated in the newspapers or periodicals of the other country, provided the source from whence such articles are taken be acknowledged.

Nevertheless, this permission shall not be construed to authorize the re-publication in one of the two countries, of articles other than those of political discussion, from newspapers or periodicals published in the other country, the authors of which shall have notified in a conspicuous manner in the journal or periodical in which such articles have appeared, that they forbid the republication thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

Prohibition against Importation or Sale of Piratical Works.

The importation into and the sale in either of the two countries of piratical copies of works which are protected from piracy under Articles I, II, III, and V of the present Convention, are prohibited, whether such piratical copies originate in the country where the work was published, or in any other country.

ARTICLE VII.

Printed Works to be Seized and Destroyed, and the Offenders liable to be Punished.

In the event of an infraction of the provisions of the foregoing Articles, the pirated works or articles shall be seized and destroyed; and the persons who may have committed such infraction shall be liable in each country to the penalties and actions which are or may be prescribed by the laws of that country for such offences, committed in respect of a work or production of home origin.

ARTICLE VIII.

Mode of Registration.

Neither authors, nor translators, nor their lawful representatives or assigns, shall be entitled in either country to the protection stipulated by the preceding Articles, nor shall copyright be claimable in either country, unless the work shall have been registered in the manner following, that is to say:—

1. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of His Sardinian Majesty, it must be registered at the Hall of the Company of Stationers in London (*Stationers' Hall*);

2. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, it must be registered at the Ministry of the Interior (*Ministero dell' Interno*) at Turin.*

No person shall be entitled to such protection as aforesaid, unless he shall have duly complied with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in regard to the work in respect of which such protection may be claimed. With regard to books, maps, and prints, and also with regard to dramatic works and musical compositions (unless such dramatic works and musical compositions shall be in manuscript only), no person shall be entitled to such protection unless he shall have delivered gratuitously, at one or other of the places mentioned above, as the case may be, one copy of the best edition, or in the best state, in order to its being deposited at the place appointed for that purpose in each of the two countries: that is to say, in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, at the British Museum in London; and in the dominions of His Sardinian Majesty, at the Ministry of the Interior (*Ministero dell' Interno*) at Turin.*

* Now Rome.

Period within which Registration must be fulfilled.

In every case, the formality of deposit and registration must be fulfilled within three months after the first publication of the work in the other country. With regard to works published in parts, each part shall be treated as a separate work.

Proof of Right of re-Publication.

A certified copy of the entry in the Register-Book of the Company of Stationers in London shall confer, within the British dominions, the exclusive right of re-publication, until a better right shall have been established by any other party before a Court of Justice.

The certificate given under the laws of the States of His Sardinian Majesty, proving the registration of any work in that country, shall be valid for the same purpose throughout the above-mentioned States.

Certificate of Registration.

A certificate or certified copy of the registration of any work so registered in either country shall, if required, be delivered at the time of registration; and such certificate shall state the exact date at which the registration was made.

Cost of Registration.

The charge for the registration of a single work, under the stipulations of this Article, shall not exceed one shilling in England, nor one franc twenty-five centimes in the States of His Sardinian Majesty; and the further charge for a certificate of such registration shall not exceed the sum of five shillings in England, nor six francs and twenty-five centimes in the States of His Sardinian Majesty.

Newspaper Articles and Periodicals.

The provisions of this Article shall not extend to articles which may appear in newspapers or periodicals; which shall be protected from re-publication or translation simply by a notice from the author, as prescribed by Article V. But if any article or work which has originally appeared in a newspaper or periodical shall afterwards be published in a separate form, it shall then become subject to the stipulations of the present Article.

ARTICLE IX.

Protection of Articles other than Books, Prints, Maps, and Musical Publications.

With regard to any article other than books, prints, maps, and musical publications, in respect to which protection may be claimable under Article I of the present Convention, it is agreed, that

any other mode of registration than that prescribed in the preceding Article, which is or may be applicable by law in one of the two countries to any work or article first published in such country, for the purpose of affording protection to copyright in such work or article, shall be extended on equal terms to any similar work or article first published in the other country.

ARTICLE X.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

It is agreed that if by any Convention for the protection of copyright in works of literature or of art, greater favours than those stipulated by the present Convention should be accorded by either of the High Contracting Parties to a third Power, the same advantages shall be extended to the other Party on the same conditions.

ARTICLE XI.

Laws and Regulations of respective Countries.

In order to facilitate the execution of the present Convention, the two High Contracting Parties engage to communicate to each other the laws and regulations which may hereafter be established in their respective territories, with respect to copyright in works or productions protected by the stipulations of the present Convention.

[See Acts of British Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 12, dit.; 15 Vict., cap. 12, 28th May, 1852; and 38 Vict., cap. 12, 13th May, 1875.]

ARTICLE XII.

Right to prohibit Sale of Works.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right which each of the two High Contracting Parties expressly reserves to itself, of controlling or prohibiting, by measures of legislation or of internal police, the sale, circulation, representation, or exhibition of any work or production in regard to which either country may deem it expedient to exercise that right.

ARTICLE XIII.

Right to prohibit Importation of Pirated Works.

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the two High Contracting Parties to prohibit the importation into its own dominions of such books as, by its internal law, or under engagements with other States, are or may be declared piracies, or infringements of copyright.

ARTICLE XIV.

Convention not to have Retrospective Effect.

The present Convention shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications.* Due notice shall be given beforehand in each country, by the Government of that country, of the day which may be fixed for its coming into operation; and the stipulations of the Convention shall apply only to works or articles published after that day.

Duration of Convention.

The Convention shall continue in force for six years from the day on which it may come into operation; and if neither Party shall, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of six years, give notice of its intention to terminate its operation, the Convention shall continue in force for a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year's notice from either Party for its termination.

Right to effect Modifications in Convention.

The High Contracting Parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making by common consent, in this Convention, any modifications which may not be inconsistent with its spirit and principles, and which experience of its working may show to be desirable.

ARTICLE XV.

Ratifications.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Turin, as soon as may be within three months from the date of signature.*

In witness thereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Turin, on the 30th day of November, 1860.

(L.S.) JAMES HUDSON.
(L.S.) CONSTANTINO NIGRA.

N.B.—The powers of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Commissioners of Patents by Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 93, 1875.

* Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 4th January, 1861.

TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between Her Majesty and the King of Italy.—Signed at Turin, 6th August,* 1863.†

[Ratifications exchanged at London, 29th October, 1863.]

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Italy, being desirous of extending and facilitating the relations of commerce between their respective dominions and subjects, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Sir James Hudson, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy, &c. &c. &c.;

And His Majesty the King of Italy, Giovanni Manna, Senator of the Kingdom, Minister Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Reciprocity. Privileges and Immunities, &c. National Treatment.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of Commerce and Navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.

* This Treaty was published in the "London Gazette" of 3rd November, 1863, and laid before Parliament 3rd February, 1864.

† Denounced by the Italian Government on the 26th June, 1875, but continued in force until the 30th April, 1877, by a Declaration signed on the 22nd May, 1876.

ARTICLE II.

Import Duties on National Produce and Manufactures. Direct and Indirect Trade. Prohibitions. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

[See also Article V, page 16, and Tariff, page 75.]

No Article of British Produce or Manufacture to be Prohibited from being imported into Italy.

His Majesty the King of Italy further engages that he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving.

[See Italian Regulations respecting Bills of Lading, 1864, and May 1, 1866, page 24.]

ARTICLE III.

Export Duties; and Prohibitions. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE IV.

Transit Trade. Bounties, Drawbacks, &c. National Treatment.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment

with native subjects in all that relates to the transit trade; and also in regard to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE V.

Goods Imported in Vessels of either Country. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity. National Treatment.

All articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Italian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy in Italian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Italian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place.

[See also Article II., page 15.]

Goods Exported in Vessels of either Country. Bounties and Drawbacks. Direct and Indirect Trade. National Treatment.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Italian or British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties on Vessels. Direct and Indirect Trade. Reciprocity. National Treatment.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Loading and Unloading, &c., of Vessels. National Treatment.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VIII.

Coasting Trade. National Treatment.

The Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the Coasting Trade, the vessels and subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and native subjects.

[See also page 129.]

Coasting Trade. British Colonies.

The provisions of this Article shall, however, as respects the Colonial Coasting Trade, be deemed to extend only to the Coasting Trade of such of the Colonial Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as may have petitioned or may hereafter petition Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, to throw open their Coasting Trade to foreign vessels.

[The foreign Possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty, the Coasting Trade of which has been already opened to foreign ships, and in which, therefore, ships belonging to the subjects of the Italian States are placed on the national footing, are: British India, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Victoria, and St. Lucia.]

ARTICLE IX.

National Vessels.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Italian law, are to be deemed Italian vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be deemed British and Italian vessels respectively.

[For British Law, see Act 17 and 18 Vict., c. 104, ss. 18, 19, 10th August, 1854. The Nationality of Italian Ships is regulated by the Sardinian Act of 13th January, 1827. See also British Order in Council of 30th September, 1873, respecting Measurement of Tonnage of Italian Vessels, page 27.]

ARTICLE X.

Commerce and Navigation. Privileges and Immunities. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment. Unconditional.

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity

whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.

Import Duties ad valorem. *Mode of Calculation and of Levying.*

Any import duty levied *ad valorem* in the territories of His Majesty the King of Italy shall be calculated on the value at the place of production or fabrication of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Italy, its dominions and possessions, as far as the port of discharge.

For the levying of these duties, the importer shall make a written declaration at the Custom-house, stating the value and description of the goods imported, with the addition aforesaid. If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared, with an addition of five per cent.

This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

[See also Tariff, page 75.]

ARTICLE XII.

Trade Marks and Designs. National Treatment.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects in regard to Trade-Marks and Designs of every description applicable to articles of manufacture.

[See Italian Laws of 30th August, 1868, pages 154, 157, 158; and Act of British Parliament, 38 & 39 Vict., c. 91. 1875.]

ARTICLE XIII.

Appointment of Consuls. Exequaturs. Privileges, &c. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government to which they are sent. They

shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

[See also Articles XVIII and XIX, pages 21, 22. For List of Consular Conventions, see page 29.]

ARTICLE XIV.

Privileges of Subjects.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country,—

Residence, &c.

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.

Hiring of Houses, &c.

2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.

Employment of Agents.

3. They may carry on their commerce, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

Persons and Property. Passports, Taxes, &c. National Treatment.

4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their Persons or Property, or in respect of Passports, Licenses for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any Taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects.

[See also pages 143, 150.]

ARTICLE XV.

Military Service. Forced Loans, &c. Mutual Exemptions.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory Military Service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from Forced Loans and Military Exactions or requisitions.

[See also page 141.]

ARTICLE XVI.

Right to acquire Property and to dispose of the same by Will, or otherwise. Intestate Property. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment. National Treatment.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of Property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such Property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives, the Property shall be treated in the same manner as the like Property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

[See also page 143. See also Act of British Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 114 and 121,* 6th August, 1861.]

Payment of Duties on Succession or Exportation. National Treatment.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such Property any other or higher impost duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their Property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances.

ARTICLE XVII.

Inviolability of Dwellings, &c. Domiciliary Visits.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. If there should be occasion to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, such measure shall be executed only in conformity with the legal warrant or order in writing of a tribunal, or of the competent authority.

* No such Convention as that contemplated in the Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 121, has yet been concluded between Great Britain and Italy.

Access to Courts of Law. National Treatment.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as subjects of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Ships of War and Merchant-Vessels. Stress of Weather. Payment of Dues. National Treatment.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel.

Disposal of part of Merchandize to meet Salvage Expenses.

In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariff of the place to which he may have come.

Wrecks and Casualties. Consular Interference.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Italian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country: and such Consuls, owners, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

Wrecks, &c. Goods Saved to be Exempt from Duties unless Cleared for Consumption. Consular Interference.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

Wrecks, &c. Consular Interference.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

[See also Article XIII, page 18; Article XIX, below; and page 162.]

ARTICLE XIX.

Merchant Seamen Deserters. Assistance to be afforded to Consuls.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of Deserters from the Vessels of their respective countries.

[See also Articles XIII and XVIII, pages 18 and 21, and British Order in Council of 11th June, 1863, in Hertslet's Commercial Treaties, Vol. XI, page 1049.]

ARTICLE XX.

Abrogation of Treaties between Great Britain and Sardinia, Two Sicilies, and Tuscany. Duration of present Treaty.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties, namely, those concluded on the 5th April, 1847, and 30th December, 1854, between Great Britain and Tuscany; and on the 29th April, 1845, between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies; and on the 27th February, 1851, and 9th August, 1854, between Great Britain and Sardinia; and shall remain in force for 10 years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same;† each of the Contracting Parties

* Ratifications exchanged 29th October, 1863.

† On the 26th June, 1875, the Italian Government gave notice of its intention to terminate the Treaty on the 26th June, 1876, but by a Declaration dated 22nd May, 1876, it was continued until the 30th April, 1877.

being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards.

ARTICLE XXI.

Exchange of Ratifications.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six weeks, or sooner if possible.*

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Turin, 6th August, 1863.

(L.S.) JAMES HUDSON.
(L.S.) GIOVANNI MANNA.

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* Ratifications exchanged 29th October, 1863.

ITALIAN REGULATION relative to the Treatment of British Shipping in Italian Ports (Bills of Lading, &c.) 1864.*

(Translation.)

THAT in order to the admission of merchandize to the benefit of the Treaty [of 6th August, 1863], the ships' captains who have goods on board, must, on their arrival, present the Bill of Lading ("Manifesto di Carico") at the Custom-house, so that the actual existence of the said goods on board may be known there, as far as it may be possible.

That such goods, on their landing, be under the superintendence of the Custom-house officers, and conveyed directly, under their care, to one of the offices, in which they shall remain for any further operations.

That in case they should not be intended for direct passage to the Free Port ("Città Franca"), they must be deposited, if it is desired that they should retain their English origin, in public or private Warehouses under official supervision, as it is now the practice for preserving the nationality of Italian goods.

ITALIAN NOTICE warning Shipmasters against the losses of Freight to which they may be exposed in Italian Ports in respect of Bills of Lading. 1*st May*, 1866.

The Notice is to the following effect:—

(Translation.)

"It has often occurred lately in Italian ports that captains have suffered loss upon their freight in consequence of having stipulated in the Bills of Lading for the payment of freight in francs, or even francs in gold or silver (without any further addition)."

"In order that shipowners sending vessels to Italian ports may be protected from loss by exchange on freight, the following clause must be inserted after the rate of freight in the Bills of Lading:—'Payable in gold Napoleons, not otherwise, exclusive of all Bank notes.'"

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* „ London Gazette," 15th April, 1864.

DECLARATION exchanged between the British and Italian Governments, relative to Joint Stock Companies.—Signed at Florence, 26th November, 1867.

DECLARATION.

THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, with a view to the reciprocal regulation in the two countries of the position of Joint Stock Companies, and other commercial, industrial, and financial Associations, have respectively authorized Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy, and his Excellency Count Louis Frederick Menabrea, President of the Council, and Minister Secretary of State of His Majesty the King of Italy for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to agree:

That Joint Stock Companies and other associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, constituted and authorized in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries,* may freely exercise in the dominions of the other all their rights, including that of appearing before tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action, or for defending the same, in conformity however with the laws and customs in force in the said countries.

That these dispositions shall be applicable as well to Companies and Associations constituted and authorized previously to the signature of this present Declaration, as to those which may subsequently be so constituted and authorized.

That the present Declaration, made without limit as to duration, may be revoked by either party giving a year's previous notice, and that such modifications may, by common consent, be introduced into it, which experience may show to be desirable.

Done at Florence, in duplicate, the 26th November, 1867.

(L.S.) A. B. PAGET.
(L.S.) L. F. MENABREA.

[See also page 138.]

ITALIAN DECREE respecting Railway Passengers' Luggage. 15th May, 1868.

(Translation.)

Department of Finance, May 15, 1868.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Article No. 102.

TAKING into consideration the serious inconvenience to which travellers would be exposed who cross the Kingdom by railway,

* Act of British Parliament, 27 Vict., c. 19, 13th May, 1864.

without stopping, in the event of their being obliged to have their Luggage examined on entering and leaving;

Recognizing the necessity of taking some measures on this head, which, whilst maintaining the interests of the Treasury, should not hinder the rapidity of communication which is so essential to those travelling long distances;

And having, in consequence, made the necessary arrangements with the Railway Company of Upper Italy, which is acting in concert with the other Railway Companies in this matter;

It has been decided:—

1st. Baggage belonging to through Railway Passengers can be forwarded without examination, either on entering or leaving.

Consequently, the Custom-house search will be limited to such personal articles as the said travellers carry by hand, or to those which they wish to take charge of themselves.

2nd. The railway officials will hand over the Baggage to be sent by transit and without examination, to the Frontier Custom-house officers, who, after having simply sealed it, so that its identity may be established, will give them a Certificate on which will be written the number and nature of the packages, their weight, and the service labels by which they are entered in the way-bill.

The same number of Certificates will be given as there are Custom-houses through which the luggage has to pass.

3rd. The Certificate will be made out in the name of the Railway Company, which is charged with the responsibility of presenting it at the Custom-house at the place of departure. The time allowed for arrival at this Custom-house will be fixed in relation to the mileage of the railway, and the time it takes to traverse it having reference to the railway regulations and the hours of departure and arrival of the trains.

4th. The Certificate will be taxed at the rate of 1 franc for each kilogramme of gross weight.

5th. The Bureau, at the place of departure after having ascertained that the seals are unbroken and after having compared the luggage with the descriptions set forth in the Certificate will allow it to pass, if there is nothing to prevent it and will deliver up the service ticket.

6th. If any articles arrive without their seals, or externally disfigured, and it can be proved that there has been neither fraud, nor attempt at fraud, the dispositions of the Article 78 c of the Custom-house Regulations shall be put in force.

If, on the contrary, a fraud is proved, or if a package is missing, the Certificate shall only apply to such portion of the luggage as has been found to be in order, so that the Frontier Custom-house may proceed on the basis of the Certificate which is spoken of in Article 4, in the terms of Article 69 of the "Custom-house Regulations."

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL respecting Measurement of Tonnage of Italian Vessels. 30th September, 1873.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 30th day of September, 1873.

THE Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order:—

1. As regards Sailing Ships—That Merchant Sailing Ships of the Kingdom of Italy, the measurement whereof, after the said 1st day of July, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the Registers and other National Papers of such Sailing Ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in such Registers and other National Papers, in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the Tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the Tonnage of such ships.

2. As regards Steam Ships—That Merchant Ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Italy which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the Registers and other National Papers of such Steam Ships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the Tonnage denoted in such Registers or other National Papers, in the same manner, and to the same extent, and for the same purposes, in, to, and for which the Tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the Tonnage of such ships: Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such Italian Steam Ship desires the deduction for engine-room in his ships to be estimated under the rules of the engine-room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships, instead of under the Italian rule, the engine room shall be measured, and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

DECLARATION prolonging the Duration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Italy of the 6th of August, 1863.—*Signed at Rome, May* 22, 1876.

WHEREAS the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Italy of 6th August, 1863, would cease to be in force on the 26th June, 1876, in consequence of a denunciation made by the Italian Government, and the two Governments having recognized the utility of prolonging its duration, the Undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed to declare as follows:—

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great

Britain and Italy of the 6th August, 1863, will continue to remain in force until the 30th April, 1877.

In faith of which they have signed the present Declaration, made in duplicate, and have affixed their seals.

Done at Rome, on the 22nd of May, 1876.

(L.S.) A. B. PAGET.
(L.S.) MELEGARI.

ITALY AND FOREIGN POWERS.

LIST OF TREATIES, &c., of Commerce, Navigation, &c., concluded between Italy and Foreign Powers (other than with Great Britain) which were in Force on the 1st June, 1876.*

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BRAZIL	.. Feb. 4, 1863.	Consular	38	56	584
CHILE	.. June 28, 1856.	Commerce and Navigation	39	46	1051
CHINA	.. Oct. 26, 1866.	Commerce and Navigation	40	61†	144
COSTA RICA	.. Apr. 14, 1863.	Commerce and Navigation	41	56	1113
DENMARK	.. May 1, 1864.	Commerce and Navigation	42	56	997
DOMINICA	.. Mar. 22, 1854.	Commerce and Navigation	43	46	1273
	Jan. 11, 1855.	Commerce and Navigation	44	46	1282
FRANCE	.. June 13, 1862.	Navigation	44	54	938
	July 26, 1862.	Consular	45	52	164
	Jan. 17, 1863.	Commerce	45	54	898
	Feb. 21, 1868.	Privileges	46	59	392
GERMANY	.. Dec. 31, 1865.	Commerce and Navigation	46	57	324
	Oct. 14, 1867.	Navigation	47	58	1245
	Dec. 21, 1868.	Consular	47	58	853
	Feb. 7, 1872.	Consular	48	62†	..
GUATEMALA	.. Dec. 31, 1868.	Commerce and Navigation	48	60	759
HONDURAS	.. Dec. 31, 1868.	Commerce and Navigation	49	61†	..
JAPAN	.. Aug. 25, 1866.	Commerce	49	59	864
LIBERIA	.. Oct. 23, 1862.	Commerce and Navigation	51	61†	..
MEXICO	.. Dec. 14, 1870.	Commerce and Navigation	51	60	..
NETHERLANDS	. Nov. 24, 1863.	Commerce and Navigation	52	58	491
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* Those Treaties which have not been formally abrogated are included in the above List of Treaties still in force.

[N.B.—The Treaties contained in this work have reference solely to Trade; all Political and Territorial Arrangements, and Treaties relating to the Slave Trade, Extradition, and Postal Arrangements, are, therefore, excluded from the Collection.]

† In course of publication.

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* In course of publication.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Austria.—Signed at Florence, 23rd April, 1867.

[Ratifications exchanged 30th June, 1867.]

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Trade Certificates to Commercial Travellers. Regulations to be observed by Commercial Travellers. Commerce at Fairs and Markets. National Treatment.

To Article IV.

Abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine et de Detraction.*

To Article VI.

Transit of Salt and Tobacco. Restrictions of Traffic for Sanitary Police.

To Article VII.

Frontier Commerce. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Duties on Import of Wines into Austria, granted by Treaties with the Sicilies of 4th July, 1846, and Sardinia of 18th October, 1851, to continue in force.

To Article VIII.

Right to choose between *ad valorem* and fixed Duties. Import of Glass. Certificates of origin.

To Article X.

Commercial Facilities. Regulations relative to Conditions and Formalities to be observed.

To Article XI.

Conditions under which Custom-house Formalities depend.

To Articles XVII and XVIII.

Exceptions as to National Treatment of Maritime Vessels and Cargoes, and Privileges of Yacht Clubs.

To Article XVIII.

Maritime Fishery. Maritime Jurisdiction within One Maritime Mile from the Shore. Sale in Italy of Salt from Istrian Salt Works. Reduction of Duty into Italy on Salt Fish.

To Article XXI.

Navigation of Internal Waters. National Regulations.

TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between the Two Sicilies and Austria.—Signed at Naples, 4th July, 1846.

[Referred to in Final Protocol to Article VII of Treaty of 23rd April, 1867. (See page 32).]

ARTICLE IX.

(Translation.)

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria further agrees to reduce, during the whole of the duration of the present Treaty, the duty existing on the importation of Wines from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies into the Austrian States, from 7 florins 30 kreutzers per Austrian quintal, equivalent to 7 ducats 35 grani per cantaio of Naples, to 2 florins per Austrian quintal, or 1 ducat 96 grani per cantaio of Naples; provided it is stated in the ship's papers that they come direct from the ports of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between Sardinia and Austria.—Signed at Vienna, 18th October, 1851.

[Referred to in Final Protocol to Article VII of Treaty of 23rd April, 1867. (See page 32).]

ARTICLE XIV.

(Translation.)

The High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following concessions and reductions of Customs duties :—

I. On the part of Austria:

The entry duty for the ordinary Wines of Piedmont imported by one of the Custom-houses on the Austrian frontier bordering on the Sardinian States, now fixed at 10·70 Austrian lire the metric quintal gross, is reduced to only 7 Austrian lire the metric quintal gross.

TARIFF (A) annexed to Article VIII of Treaty between Austria and Italy of 23rd April, 1867.*

Duties on Importation from Austria into Italy.

Class.	Names of Articles.	Basis.	Amount of Duty including Additional Dues.
			L. c.
I	Colza oil	100 kilog.	2 00
	Beer in bottles	1 hectol.	2 00 besides the Excise duties.
	Beer in casks or barrels	,,	2 00 besides the Excise duties.
	Brandy (alcohol), simple, of 22 degrees or under, in casks or barrels	,,	5 50
	Ditto, of more than 22 degrees	,,	10 00
	Wine in skins or casks	,,	5 77
II	Sugar, refined	100 kilog.	28 85
	,, not refined	,,	20 80
	White lead	,,	3 75
	Potash	..	Exempt.
	Printing ink	100 kilog.	3 75
	Sealing wax	,,	25 00
III	Fruit, prepared	..	Exempt.
	Vegetables, salted and preserved in vinegar, in casks	..	,,
IV	Fish glue, gelatine of meat and leather	100 kilog.	3 75
V	Fresh sea fish	..	Exempt.
	Sardines, anchovies, "cospettoni," and pilchards, salted on importation by the ports on the Adriatic	100 kilog.	0 25
VI	Horses of the value of upwards of 300 fr. ..	Each	15 00
	Oxen and bulls	,,	15 00
	Cows	,,	7 50
	Heifers and young bulls	,,	5 00
	Sheep	..	Exempt.
	Sucking pigs	..	,,
VIII	Fishing nets	100 kilog.	4 00
	Cloths of hemp and flax tow, for packing, in straps and in tubes	,,	10 00
XI	Common bavella (tissues of silk waste, mixed or not with other substances)	,,	50 00
XIII	Veneers (sheets for veneering)	,,	2 75
	Furniture of bent wood for seats, as also tables and beds of such wood not varnished, that is to say, without lacquer, not inlaid with metal, not stuffed nor carved	,,	7 00
XIV	Blotting paper and thick wrapping paper ..	..	Exempt.
	Music, printed	..	,,
XV	Lucifer matches	100 kilog.	10 00
	Coarse wickerwork articles	..	Exempt.
	Feathers for beds	..	,,
XVI	Iron roughly prepared in bars, rods, &c., of whatever shape and diameter	100 kilog.	4 62
	Iron, in beams, anchors, axletrees, anvils, sledge hammers and ploughshares..	,,	6 93
	Iron in sheets of the thickness of 4 millimètres or more	,,	4 62

* See Tariff, page 75.

Class.	Names of Articles.	Basis.	Amount of Duty including Additional Dues.
			L. c.
	Iron in thinner sheets and in tubes	100 kilog.	9 25
	Steel, drawn or worked	,,	23 10
	Springs for carriages and similar uses	,,	15 00
	Instruments: knives for trades and handicrafts, and knives with common wooden handles not ornamented	,,	9 25
	Instruments for trades and handicrafts and for agriculture, made of iron or steel, and of iron and steel	,	9 25
	Pottery and broken iron	..	Exempt.
	Packfong articles (German silver)	100 kilog.	60 00
	Antimony..	..	Exempt.
XIX	Glass for looking-glasses, rough (glass and crystal plates not polished)	100 kilog.	3 75
	Concave glass (recipients), white, not polished ..	,,	5 75
	Vitrifications and enamels in cakes	,,	3 75

The reduction of Italian into Austrian units is to be at the following rates :—

2½ lire = 1 florin Austrian value.
2½ cent. = 1 kr. (sous) Austrian value.
50 kilog. = 1 Custom-house centner.

TARIFF (C) annexed to Article IX of Treaty between Austria and Italy of 23rd April, 1867.

Duties on Exportation from Italy.

Class.	Name of Articles.	Basis.	Amount of Duty.
			L. c.
I	Wine, in casks	1 hectol.	1 00
	,, in bottles	Each	0 05
	Olive oil	100 kilog.	1 00
	Oil of all other sorts	,,	0 30
	Volatile oil, and other essences not otherwise named	,,	2 00
II	Lime and lemon juice, boiled or concentrated ..	,,	1 00
	Ditto, raw	,,	0 15
	Manna, in sticks or pieces of sticks	,,	5 00
	Ditto, in sorts (in its natural state)	,,	3 00
	Aloes and other juices not enumerated	,,	3 00
	Mustard seed	,,	1 00
	Liquorice root	,,	1 00
	Boracic acid, natural and artificial	,,	2 00
	Sea salt	Ton	0 20
	Rock salt..	,,	0 20
	Tartar (sediment of wine)	100 kilog.	2 00
	Articles for dyeing and tanning, not enumerated, not ground	,,	0 25
	Ditto, ditto, ground	,,	0 50

Class.	Name of Articles.	Basis.	Amount of Duty. L.	c.
III	Acid fruits in general (lemons, oranges, &c.) ..	100 kilog.	0	25
	Dry fruit, not enumerated	,,	1	00
	Almonds, with shell	,,	1	50
	Ditto, without shell..	,,	3	00
	Walnuts and hazel nuts	,,	0	40
	Various seeds	,,	1	00
IV	Meat, fresh, and poultry	,,	2	00
	,, salted and smoked	,,	2	00
	Cheese	,,	4	00
	Eggs	,,	1	00
	,, on export by the land frontier	..	Exempt.	
VI	Bulls and oxen	Each	5	00
	Cows	,,	4	00
	Bullocks, heifers, and young bulls	,,	2	00
	Calves, that is to say, animals of the bovine species, under a year old	,,	1	00
	Pigs, weighing upwards of 20 kilog.	,,	1	00
	Pigs, weighing under 20 kilog.	,,	0	50
VII	Raw hides	100 kilog.	4	00
	,, tanned and dressed	,,	8	00
VIII	Hemp and flax, and other fibrous vegetable substances, in the stalk	,,	0	50
	Ditto, tow	,,	1	00
	Ditto, raw	,,	1	00
	Ditto, in the stalk, by the land frontier ..	..	Exempt.	
	Ditto, raw, by the land frontier	..	,,	
	Ditto, carded	100 kilog.	2	00
X	Wool, raw	,,	6	00
XI	Cocoons	,,	10	00
	,, by the land frontier	..	Exempt.	
	Silk waste	100 kilog.	8	00
	Raw silk	,,	35	00
XII	Grain, corn, &c.	,,	0	50
	Ditto, by the land frontier	..	Exempt.	
	Chesnuts	100 kilog.	0	50
	Rice, with the husk	,,	0	50
	,, without husk..	,,	1	00
	,, by the land frontier (also rice in husk) ..	..	Exempt.	
	Flour	100 kilog.	0	75
	Wheaten paste	,,	1	00
	Bread and biscuit	,,	1	00
XIII	Wood of all sorts, rough hewn for stocks, gun-stocks	Each	0	10
XV	Rags, of vegetable substances..	100 kilog.	8	00
	,, of all other substances	,,	2	00
	Hats	,,	10	00
	Plaiting of straw, bark, esparto grass, &c., for hats of fine quality	,,	5	00
	Ditto, ditto, for cordage, &c...	,,	1	00
	Iron and scrap iron..	,,	0	30
	Iron ore	Ton	0	20
	Copper ore	,,	5	00
	Lead ore	,,	2	00
	Lead, in pigs, and broken or waste lead ..	100 kilog.	1	00
XVIII	Marble, rough	,,	0	10
	Sulphur, raw	,,	1	00

NOTE.—Besides the above duties, an additional one of 10 lire for every 100 lire is levied.

ITALY AND BELGIUM.

(1.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Belgium.—Signed at Turin, 9th April, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 24th May, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Duties, Privileges, &c. National Treatment.
II. Management of affairs. National Treatment.
III. Acquisition of Property. Disposal of Property by Wills, &c. National Treatment.
IV. Joint Stock Companies. Rights and Privileges.
V. Exemption from Naval and Military Service, Taxes, &c. National Treatment.
VI. Nationality of Vessels.
VII. Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
VIII. Freedom from Tonnage Dues. Vessels in Ballast. Vessels in transit, having paid Tonnage Dues to one or more Ports. Vessels arriving in in Port, or from stress of weather, not having entered into Commercial Transactions. Privileges to Vessels under stress of weather.
IX. Scheldt Dues. National Treatment.
X. Freedom from Tonnage Dues in Belgian Ports. Reduction of Pilotage Dues in Belgian Ports and in the Scheldt. Local Taxes in Antwerp discontinued.
XI. Vessels and their cargoes. National Treatment.
XII. Import and Export Duties. Drawbacks, &c. National Treatment.
XIII. Reservation in favour of National Fisheries. Reduction of Excise Duties on Salt, conditional.
XIV. Imports, Exports, and Goods in Transit. National Treatment.
XV. Duties payable only on Goods landed.
XVI. Transit Duty free. Exceptions: Powder and Military Weapons.
XVII. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
XVIII. Import Dues on Merchandize from Italy and into Italy regulated by Treaties between France and Belgium of 1st May, 1861; and between Italy and France of 17th January, 1863.
XIX. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XX. Reduction of Duties in Belgium on certain articles of Italian Produce.
XXI. Belgian Commercial Travellers in Italy. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXII. Free Import of Samples, on condition of re-exportation.
XXIII. Trade Marks. National Treatment.
XXIV. Trade Mark Regulations to be observed in either Country.
XXV. Appointment of Consuls.
XXVI. Privileges of Consuls.
XXVII. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVIII. Restitution of Ships, Merchandize, &c., recovered from Pirates.
XXIX. Wrecks. Consular jurisdiction.
XXX. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 3rd June, 1864. One year's notice of wish to abrogate.
XXXI. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 53, page 242.]

(2.) Consular Convention between Italy and Belgium.—Signed at Brussels, 12th December, 1870.

[Ratifications exchanged at Brussels, 28th February, 1871.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Consular Privileges. Exemptions, and Immunities. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Exequaturs.
III. Exemption of Consuls from Arrest, except for Crimes; from Billet of Soldiers; Naval and Military Service, &c., except such as are natives of the country in which they reside.
IV. Exemption of Consuls to appear as Witnesses in Courts of Justice.
V. National Arms. National Flag.
VI. Inviolability of Consulates and Archives. Consulates not to serve as a Refuge.
VII. Temporary transaction of business in case of Death, &c., of a Consul.
VIII. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents. Privileges.
IX. Correspondence of Consuls with Authorities within their Consulates.
X. Power of Consuls to receive Declarations, Acts, &c.; and to legalise Documents.
XI. Consular jurisdiction over Vessels.
XII. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant-Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Damage at Sea. Vessels under Stress of Weather. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XV. Wills. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVI. Duration of Treaty. For 6 years from 28th February, 1871. One year's notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 171.]

ITALY AND BRAZIL.

Consular Convention between Italy and Brazil.—Signed at Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, 24th April, 1863.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Consular Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities. Temporary transaction of business in case of death, &c., of a Consul.
III. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
IV. Correspondence between Consuls and Authorities in their District.
V. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents. Privileges and Immunities.
VI. Power of Consuls to receive Declarations, Acts, &c., and to legalize Documents. Passports.
VII. Property of deceased Subjects. Wills. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
VIII. Merchant Vessels and Crews. Consular Jurisdiction.
IX. Loading and Unloading of Vessels. Use of Public Warehouses, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
X. Seamen Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XI. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Consular Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIV. Nationality of Vessels.
XV. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 24th April, 1863. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 56, page 584.]

ITALY AND CHILE.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Sardinia and Chile.—Signed at Santiago de Chile, 28th June, 1856.

[Ratifications exchanged at Santiago de Chile, 6th March, 1857.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Perpetual Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Ships of War and Mail Packets. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Privileges of Subjects and Citizens. Freedom to Trade, &c. National Treatment. Differential Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service. National Treatment.
V. Right to acquire and dispose of Moveable and Immoveable Property, either by Sale, &c., or by Will. National Treatment.
VI. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Navigation Dues. National Treatment. Imports and Exports. National Treatment.
VIII. Imports into, and Exports from, Sardinia, in National or Chilian Vessels.
IX. Loading and unloading of Ships. National Treatment. Coasting Trade reserved.
X. Vessels under Stress of Weather free from Navigation Dues. Exceptions.
XI. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIII. Ships, Merchandize, &c., taken by Pirates to be restored, when found in either Territory.
XIV. Subjects not to accept Letters of Marque from an Enemy (Privateers).
XV. Neutral Goods in Enemies' Ships, and Enemies' Goods in Neutral Ships, free.
XVI. Diplomatic Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVII. Appointment of Consuls.
XVIII. Consular Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Inviolability of Archives.
XIX. Property of Deceased Subjects. Consular Jurisdiction.
XX. Naval, Military, and Merchant Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXI. Police of Ports. Loading and Unloading, &c. National Jurisdiction. Ships, and their Captains and Crews. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXII. Treatment of Subjects of either country in case of War.
XXIII. Prohibition of Trade and Navigation with Blockaded Ports and Besieged Cities.
XXIV. Freedom of Trade and Navigation in time of War. Exceptions. Contraband of War.
XXV. Right of Visit at Sea, in time of War.
XXVI. Embargo or Closing of Ports in time of War. Indemnities. Seizure of Property, &c., in time of War. Indemnities. Arbitration.
XXVII. Immunities, Privileges, &c., to Diplomatic and Consular Agents, Subjects, and Citizens, Ships and Cargoes. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 6th March, 1857. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIX. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 46, page, 1051.]

ITALY AND CHINA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between Italy and China.—Signed at Pekin, 26th October, 1866.

[Ratifications exchanged at Shanghai, 12th November, 1867.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship. Protection of Persons and Property.
II. Appointment of Diplomatic Agents.
III. Visits of Italian Diplomatic Agent to Pekin. Privileges and Immunities.
IV. Receipt and Transmission of Correspondence. Privileges to Couriers. Expenses of Mission to be borne by Italian Government.
V. Transaction of business between Italian Representative and Chinese Ministers.
VI. Similar Privileges to Chinese Diplomatic Agents in Italy.
VII. Appointment of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Communication between Consuls and Chinese Authorities. Permission to Foreign Consuls to act as Italian Consuls.
VIII. Religious Toleration.
IX. Freedom to travel in China with Passports. Italian Subjects not having Passports to be sent to nearest Consul. Crews of Ships excepted. Passes not to be given to places in Insurrection.
X. Correspondence between Italian and Chinese Authorities: and Italian Subjects with Chinese Officials.
XI. Ports open to Italian Merchant Vessels. Freedom of Trade in open Ports; and to build or rent Houses, lease Lands, and build Churches, Hospitals, and Cemeteries.
XII. Agreements for lease of Lands for building, &c., to be made equitably.
XIII. Employment of Chinese by Italian Subjects.
XIV. Hire of Boats for Conveyance of Cargo or Passengers. Monopoly forbidden. Punishment for Contraband.
XV. Jurisdiction of Italian Authorities over Italian Subjects in China. Jurisdiction in Disputes between Italian and Foreign Subjects. Jurisdiction in cases in which Chinese Subjects are parties.
XVI. Chinese Criminals to be punished by Chinese Authorities, and Italian by Italian Authorities.
XVII. Disputes between Chinese and Italian Subjects. Consular jurisdiction.
XVIII. Protection of Italian Subjects and Property. Punishment for neglect.
XIX. Prevention of Piracy. Punishment for neglect.
XX. Wrecks, &c. Protection and assistance to Crew.
XXI. Surrender of Chinese Criminals.
XXII. Chinese and Italian Debtors.
XXIII. Import and Export Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXIV. Import Duties due on landing; and Export Duties on Shipment of Goods.
XXV. Imports and Exports to pay Duty according to Tariff.
XXVI. Revision of Tariff.
XXVII. Transit Dues.
XXVIII. Tonnage Dues. Exemptions.
XXIX. Italian Vessels not having broken bulk, and leaving within 48 hours not liable to Duties.
XXX. Boats used for conveyance of Merchandize, Passengers, &c., free from Tonnage Duties.
XXXI. Erection of Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons.
XXXII. Duties to be paid to Bankers authorized by Chinese Government.
XXXIII. Standard Weights and Measures to be delivered to Consuls.
XXXIV. Employment of Pilots.
XXXV. Custom-House Guards.
XXXVI. Delivery of Ships' Papers to Italian Consul. Penalties for neglect and giving false Manifest.
XXXVII. Discharge of Ship. Penalty for discharging without permission.

Art.
XXXVIII. Goods shipped or landed without Permits liable to Confiscation.
XXXIX. Permits necessary for transshipment of Goods.
XL. Certificate of Payment of Port Dues.
XLI. Mode of levying *ad valorem* Duties.
XLII. Duties to be charged on Net Weight. Mode of levying.
XLIII. Reduction of Duty on damaged Goods.
XLIV. Port to Port Trade. Drawbacks.
XLV. Re-exportation of Goods.
XLVI. Prevention of Fraud and Smuggling.
XLVII. Intercourse with non-open Ports forbidden. Vessel and Cargo liable to Confiscation.
XLVIII. Smuggling. Confiscation of Cargo.
XLIX. Penalties and Confiscations to belong to Chinese Government.
L. Official Correspondence to be in English and Chinese. Treaty to be signed in Italian and Chinese.
LI. The word "Barbarian" not to be used in Chinese Official Correspondence.
LII. Facilities to Italian Ships of War.
LIII. Measures to be adopted for prevention of Piracy.
LIV. Most-favoured-nation Treatment to Italian Government and Subjects.
LV. Ratifications.

TARIFF of Imports and Exports.

COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

Rule.
1. Unenumerated Goods.
2. Duty-free Goods.
3. Contraband Goods.
4. Weights and Measures.
5. Articles formerly Contraband.
6. Formalities of Vessels entering Ports.
7. Transit Dues.
8. Foreign Trade under Passport.
9. Collection of Dues under one system at every Port.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

ITALY AND COSTA RICA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Costa Rica. —Signed at San José de Costa Rica, 14th April, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at Washington, 13th April, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Power to acquire Landed Property. Disposal of Property by Will, &c. National Treatment.
III. Vessels and their Cargoes. Freedom of Trade, &c., to Subjects of either Country. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Naval and Military Service, War Contributions, Forced Loans, &c. Indemnity for destruction of Property in Civil War. Exceptions.

Art.
V. Security of Subjects and Property in time of War. Arbitration in case of rupture of Relations.
VI. Taxes, &c., on Property. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Non-embargo or detention of Ships for the Public Service without previous Agreement.
VIII. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IX. Monopolies, &c., not to be granted in either Country. Exceptions. Trade belonging to respective Governments. Patents of Invention.
X. Port to Port Trade. National Treatment. Tonnage, Port, Lighthouse, Pilotage, Quarantine, &c., Dues. National Treatment. Coasting Trade. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XI. Vessels entering Port or by Stress of Weather. National Treatment.
XII. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIV. Flag covers the Merchandize. Neutral Flag covers the Merchandize except Contraband of War. Neutral Flag secures Individuals except Military Men actually in service of the Enemy. (See Exchange of Ratifications.)
XV. Vessels of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVI. Appointment of Consuls.
XVII. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Consuls.
XVIII. Privileges and Immunities of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIX. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XX. Power of Consuls to receive Declarations, Deeds, Wills, &c., and to translate and legalize all Documents, &c.
XXI. Wills and Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXII. Vessels and Crews. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIII. Merchant Vessels. National Treatment.
XXIV. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXV. Damages to Vessels at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVI. Diplomatic and Consular Privileges. Privileges to Subjects, Ships, and Merchandize. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVII. Duration of Treaty. For 5 Years, from 13th April, 1864. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXVIII. Ratifications.

Exchange of Ratifications.

Article XIV to be interpreted in conformity with the Declaration of Paris of 16th April, 1856.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 56, page 1113.]

ITALY AND DENMARK.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Denmark. Signed at Turin, 1st May, 1864.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 24th November, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
II. Ships' Papers. Nationality of Vessels.
III. Privileges to Vessels in Ports, &c,, of either Country. National Treatment.
IV. Partial Loading and Unloading of Vessels of either Country.

Art.
V. Stress of Weather. National Treatment. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
VI. Imports and Exports. National Treatment. Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Exception: Gunpowder.
VII. Employment of Brokers.
VIII. Coasting Trade in Vessels above 30 tons. National Treatment.
IX. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
X. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XI. Consular Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Wills. Intestate Property. National Treatment.
XIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 24th November, 1864. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XIV. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 56, page 997.]

ITALY AND DOMINICA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Sardinia and Dominica. —Signed at Turin, 22nd March, 1854.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 27th December, 1855.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Trade. National Treatment.
III. Protection of Persons and Property. National treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, War Taxes, Forced Loans, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Exemption from Embargo on Ships, Cargoes, &c., for Military Expeditions or Public Service. Indemnities.
V. Right to possess and dispose of Immoveable Property. Successions. National Treatment.
VI. Import, Export, and Transit Trade. National Treatment.
VII. Abolition of all Privileges of Trade and Monopolies, except Government Monopolies already existing.
VIII. Port and Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
IX. Port to Port Trade. National Treatment. Coasting Trade reserved.
X. Stress of Weather. Freedom from Dues.
XI. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIII. Restoration of Vessels or Merchandize taken by Pirates.
XIV. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XV. Letters of Marque (Privateers). Prohibition in time of War.
XVI. Neutral Flag covers Merchandize and Persons, except those in service of the Enemy. Neutral Property on board Enemies' Vessels considered as Enemies' Property.
XVII. Right of Visit in time of War.
XVIII. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation in time of War. Blockaded Ports, Besieged Cities, and Contraband of War excepted.
XIX. Appointment of Consuls.
XX. Privileges and Immunities of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXI. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XXII. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIII. Police of Ports. Consular Jurisdiction over National Vessels.
XXIV. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.

Art.
XXV. Most-favoured-nation Treatment to Diplomatic and Consular Agents, Subjects, Vessels, and Merchandize.
XXVI. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 27th December, 1855. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXVII. Ratifications.

Additional Article.—Turin, 11th January, 1855.

Reservations of Dominica during War with Hayti. Articles VII and X.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 46, page 1273.]

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Convention of Navigation between Italy and France.—Signed at Paris, 13th June, 1862.*

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 19th January, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment.
II. Port Dues. National Treatment.
III. Loading and Unloading Ships. National Treatment.
IV. Nationality of Vessels.
V. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. National Treatment, except payment of Differential Dues.
VI. Direct Imports. National Treatment.
VII. Exports in National Vessels. National Treatment.
VIII. National Fisheries excepted from National Treatment.
IX. Duties on parts of Cargoes unloaded. National Treatment.
X. Captains and Owners of Vessels not obliged to employ Official Brokers.
XI. Exemptions from Tonnage Dues and Deeds of Sale. Vessels in Ballast, Cargoes or Parts of Cargoes once paid, Vessels leaving without breaking bulk, or under Stress of Weather.
XII. Port to Port Navigation. Coast Navigation and Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
XIII. Italian Vessels from British Colonies in Europe. National Treatment.
XIV. French Vessels trading between Italian Ports and Algeria to be on same footing in Italy as French Vessels between French and Italian Ports. Reduction of 50 per cent. of Tonnage Dues on Italian Vessels in Algeria, and of License on Italian Coral Fishing Vessels on Coasts of Algeria.
XV. Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
XVI. Convention to be approved by Italian Parliament.
XVII. Duration of Convention. For 12 years from 19th January, 1864. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Power to modify Treaty.
XVIII. Stipulations to be in force after Exchange of Ratifications.
XIX. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 54, page 938.]

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* Prolonged until the 30th April, 1877.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

(1.) Consular Convention between Italy and France.—Signed at Paris, 26th July, 1862.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 13th September, 1862.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Exemption of Consuls from Military Contributions, Direct, Personal, or Sumptuary Contributions, unless they possess Immoveable Property, or Trade. Immunities of Consuls. Royal Arms. National Flag. Right of Asylum not conferred.
III. Exemption as Witnesses in Courts of Justice.
IV. Temporary transaction of Consular Business during absence of Consuls.
V. Inviolability of Archives of Consulate.
VI. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls-General and Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.
VII. Correspondence of Consuls with Authorities in their District.
VIII. Right of Consuls to receive Declarations, and other acts relating to their Countrymen. Wills, &c. Consular Jurisdiction. Translation and Legalisation of Documents.
IX. Property of Deceased Subjects. Wills. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Property of Deceased Subjects where there is no Consul.
XI. Property of Deceased Subjects dying on board Ship or on Land. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Police of the Ports. Local Jurisdiction. Maintenance of Order, &c., on board Ship. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction. Exception in favour of Deserters Natives of the Country.
XV. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVI. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVII. Consuls-General, Consuls, &c. Exemptions, Prerogatives, Immunities, and Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 12 years from 13th September, 1862. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XIX. Stipulations to be in force on Exchange of Ratifications.
XX. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 52, page 164.]

(2.) Treaty of Commerce between Italy and France.—Signed at Paris, 17th January, 1863.*

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 19th January, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Import Duties on Italian Produce and Manufactures fixed by Tariff A.
II. Import Duties on French Produce and Manufactures fixed by Tariff B.
III. Export Duties modified by Tariffs C and D.
IV. Additional Import Duty in France on certain Articles of Italian Produce and Manufactures. Raw and Refined Sugars not included. Further additional Duty in case of Drawbacks being granted on Produce of French manufacture.
V. Italy to enjoy equal Privileges to those reserved by France.
VI. Increase of Excise Duties and on Articles of Consumption by one Party to be met by equal Increase by the other.

* Prolonged until the 30th April, 1877.

Art.
VII. Excise Duties, on Articles of Consumption, and on Imports. National Treatment.
VIII. City Toll Dues on Consumption. National Treatment.
IX. Import of Gold and Silver Goods. Jewellery in Gold, Silver, &c. National Treatment.
X. Imports on Articles not of Italian Origin. Additional Navigation Dues.
XI. Duties on Imports by Land.
XII. Free Import and Export of Grain, &c.
XIII. Free Export of Coal. Import Duties in France on Coal, &c., not to be increased. Reduction of Duty in Italy on Import of Coal, &c.
XIV. Certificates of Origin.
XV. *Ad valorem* Duties. Declaration of value of Merchandize.
XVI. Right of Custom-house to pay declared value of Merchandize, with 5 per cent. additional.
XVII. Right to employ Experts for Valuation of Merchandize.
XVIII. Decision of Experts. Fine in case of Under Valuation.
XIX. One Expert to be chosen by either side. Arbitrator in case of Disagreement.
XX. Declarations to contain Values, &c., of Cargo.
XXI. Declarations on Merchandize paying Duties on Net Weight.
XXII. No Reduction of Duties on damaged Goods.
XXIII. Models or Drawings on Import of Machinery not required.
XXIV. Free Transit Dues. Exceptions. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXV. Stipulations of Treaty to apply to Algeria.
XXVI. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVII. Treaty to be approved by Italian Parliament.
XXVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 12 years from 19th January, 1864. One Year's Notice of wish to terminate. Power to modify Treaty.
XXIX. Stipulations to be in force on Exchange of Ratifications.
XXX. Ratifications.

Additional and Transitory Stipulation.

Exceptions in favour of Cotton Tissues of the Manufactures of Pont in Italy, and of Annecy in Upper Savoy.

Tariff A. Import Duties into France.
Tariff B. Import Duties into Italy. (See page 34.)
Tariff C. Export Duties from France.
Tariff D. Export Duties from Italy. (See page 35.)

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 54, p. 898.]

(3.) Declaration between Italy and France.—Signed at Paris, 21st February, 1868.

Exemption from Military and Naval Service. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

[For Declaration, see State Papers, Vol. 59, page 392.]

ITALY AND GERMANY.

(1.) Treaty of Commerce between Italy and the States of the Zollverein.—Signed at Berlin, 31st December, 1865.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, 12th March, 1866.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Commerce and Industry. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Imports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Transit Dues. Exemption.

Art.
V. Favours, Immunities, and Reduction of Import and Export Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Prohibitions to apply to all Nations. Exception with reference to States of the Zollverein.
VI. Trade Marks. National Treatment.
VII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years, from 20th March, 1866. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
VIII. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 57, page 324.]

(2.) Convention of Navigation between Italy and the North German Confederation.—Signed at Florence, 14th October, 1867.

[Ratifications exchanged at Florence, 14th December, 1867.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Vessels laden or in ballast. National Treatment.
II. Loading and unloading Ships. National Treatment.
III. Nationality of Vessels.
IV. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. National Treatment.
V. Imports. National Treatment.
VI. Exports. National Treatment.
VII. Duties on Parts of Cargoes unloaded. National Treatment.
VIII. Vessels under Stress of Weather. National Treatment.
IX. Appointment of Consuls.
X. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XI. Wrecks. National Treatment.
XII. Privileges and Immunities of Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIII. Right of States of Zollverein to accede to Convention.
XIV. Duration of Convention. To 30th June, 1875. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

Protocol.

Articles IX and following to apply to Consuls of the North German Confederation, so long as they remain Consuls. Jurisdiction, Immunities, and Privileges.
Treaty of Commerce with Prussia, &c., of 31st December, 1865, to apply to States of North German Confederation.
Abrogation of all former Treaties and Conventions of Commerce and Navigation between Italian States and States composing the Zollverein.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 1245.]

Acceded to by Bavaria on the 4th March 1868; by Baden on the 17th June, 1868; and by Wurtemberg on the 10th July, 1868.

(2.) Consular Convention between Italy and the North German Confederation.—Signed at Berlin, 21st December, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, 22nd April, 1869.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Exequaturs.
III. Exemption of Consuls from Military Quartering, Direct, Personal, Mobiliar, or Sumptuary Taxes. Personal Immunities.
IV. Liability of Consuls to arrest in matters of business only.
V. Use of National Arms and National Flag.
VI. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
VII. Temporary Exercise of Consular Duties. Privileges and Immunities.
VIII. Appointment of Vice-Consuls, &c., by Consuls-General and Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.

Art.
IX. Protest of Consuls against Infraction of Treaties, &c.
X. Authority to Consuls to receive Declarations, Notarial Deeds, Testamentary Dispositions, &c.
XI. Property of Deceased Subjects. Wills. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Property of Deceased Subjects where there is no Consular Authority.
XIII. Property of Deceased Sailors or Passengers. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Ships' Papers, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XV. Police of Port. Loading and Unloading Ships, &c. Local Jurisdiction.
XVI. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVII. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVIII. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIX. Exemptions, Prerogatives, Immunities, and Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XX. Duration of Convention. To 30th June, 1875. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXI. Ratifications.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol 58, page 853.]

(See also Additional Consular Convention of 7th February, 1872, respecting Consular Agents.)

(3.) Additional Consular Convention between Italy and Germany.—Signed at Berlin, 7th February, 1872.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Provisions of Consular Convention of 21st December, 1868, to apply to Consular Agents.
II. Ratifications.

[For Convention, See State Papers, Vol. 62, now in course of publication.]

ITALY AND GUATEMALA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Guatemala.—Signed at Guatemala, 31st December, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, 18th September, 1871.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Right to Trade, &c. National Treatment.
III. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service.
IV. Exemption from Sequestration and Detention of Vessels, &c., for reasons of State or Public Service. Indemnity.
V. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VI. Abolition of Monopolies, Indemnities, and Privileges. Government Trade Privileges excepted.
VII. Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
VIII. Exemptions from Tonnage and Clearance Dues.
IX. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Right to complete Crews of Vessels.
XI. Ships, Merchandize, &c., captured by Pirates, and found on Coasts, to be restored.

Art.
XII. Accession to Maritime Law Declaration of 16th April, 1856. Protection of Property on Land and Sea during War. Exceptions:—Breaking Blockade, and Contraband of War.
XIII. Notification of Blockade.
XIV. Ships and Cargoes in Blockaded Ports free to depart.
XV. Articles contraband of War.
XVI. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation during War. Exceptions:—Blockaded Ports, and Contraband of War.
XVII. Nationality of Vessels.
XVIII. Civil Rights. Right to possess and dispose of Real Property, &c. National Treatment.
XIX. Legal Rights. National Treatment.
XX. Sentences and Ordinances of Tribunals to be reciprocally executed.
XXI. Validity of Notarial Acts in respective Countries.
XXII. Nationality of respective Subjects.
XXIII. Commerce and Navigation. Concessions made by either Party to another State to be conceded to the other Party.
XXIV. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years from 18th September, 1871. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXV. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 759.]

ITALY AND HONDURAS.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Honduras. —Signed at Guatemala, 31st December, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Guatemala, 14th July, 1875.]

This Treaty is word for word the same as the Treaty between Italy and Guatemala of the same date.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 759.]

ITALY AND JAPAN.

(1.) Treaty of Commerce, &c., between Italy and Japan.—Signed at Yedo, 25th August, 1866.

[Ratifications exchanged at Yedo, 3rd October 1867.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Appointment of Diplomatic and Consular Agents.
III. Ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Hakodate open to Italian Commerce and Subjects. Limits within which Italians may travel.
IV. Freedom of Religious Worship to Italians in Japan.
V. Disputes, Claims, &c., between Italians. Consular Jurisdiction. Complaints of Italians against Japanese and of Japanese against Italians. Consular Jurisdiction. Fraudulent Debtors.
VI. Crimes by Japanese against Italians. Jurisdiction of Japan. Crimes by Italians against Japanese or Subjects of any other Nation. Consular Jurisdiction.
VII. Fines or Confiscations for Infraction of Treaty or Commercial Regulations to belong to Japanese Government.
VIII. Imports and Exports in Open Ports. Freedom of Purchase and Sale.
IX. Employment of Japanese by Italians.

Art.
X. Commercial Regulations and Additional Convention to form part of Treaty. Regulations in Open Ports.
XI. Measures in Japanese Open Ports for prevention of Fraud and Smuggling.
XII. Employment of Pilots in Open Ports.
XIII. Duty-paid Imports at one Port not to pay Duties at another Port.
XIV. Duty-paid Imports transported by Japanese to any part of Japan not to pay further Dues.
XV. Currency of Foreign Coin in Japan.
XVI. *Ad valorem* Duties. Custom-house Valuations.
XVII. Wrecks. Treatment by Japanese Authorities.
XVIII. Warehouse of Military Stores in Open Ports free of Duty. Exception.
XIX. Most-favoured-nation Treatment to Italian Government and Subjects.
XX. One Year's Notice to be given of wish to revise the Treaty.
XXI. Languages to be used in Official Communications.
XXII. Treaty signed in Japanese, French, and Italian Languages. French to be considered the Original Text.
XXIII. Ratifications. Treaty to be in force from 1st January, 1867.

(2.) Additional Convention.

Table of Contents.

Art.
I. Acceptance of Tariff annexed to Convention.
II. Revision of Tariff. Modification of certain Duties.
III. Licenses for Embarkation and Disembarkation.
IV. Warehouses in Open Ports. Duties to be paid on Removal. Re-export to be free. Bonding Dues.
V. Transit Trade free, except Toll Dues.
VI. Currency of Foreign Coin in Japan.
VII. Regulations to be adopted for the Shipment and Discharge of Goods, &c.
VIII. Purchase by Japanese of Sailing or Steam-vessels, except Men-of-war, and registered as Japanese Vessels.
IX. Liberty of Japanese to trade with Foreign Merchants. Japanese trading with Foreigners to enjoy National Treatment. Liberty of Japanese to go to Foreign Countries and trade without intervention of Japanese Officers.
X. Shipment of Goods by Japanese. Liberty to Japanese to study or trade abroad, to enter the service of Foreigners, and to travel for them.
XI. Lighthouses, Beacons, Buoys, &c., to be established by Japanese where necessary.

(3.) Commercial Regulations.

Table of Contents.

Rule
I. Liability of Vessels entering Port. Ships' Manifests.
II. Custom-house Guards. Liabilities to Confiscation. Smuggling and attempt to smuggle. Confiscation and Fine. Repairs of Vessels. Transhipments. Opium Trade prohibited. Fines and Confiscation.
III. Imports. Damaged Goods. Exports. Confiscations. Confiscated Goods to belong to Japanese Government.
IV. Port Clearances. Privileges to Ships of War. Ships under Stress of Weather. Meaning of the word "Vessel."
V. Fine for signing False Papers.
VI. Fees instead of Tonnage Dues.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 59, page 864.]

ITALY AND LIBERIA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Liberia.—Signed at London, 23rd October, 1862.

[Ratifications exchanged in London, 6th May, 1863.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Protection of Persons and Property. Possession and Disposal of Moveable Property. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Imports and Exports. National Treatment. Exceptions. Import of Salt and National Fisheries.
IV. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
V. Imports by Government of Liberia for purposes of Revenue. Payment of Taxes on Produce.
VI. Navigation. National Treatment. Wrecks.
VII. Freedom of Religious Worship.
VIII. Prohibition of Slave Trade.
IX. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
X. Appointment of Consuls. Privileges. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XI. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 6th May, 1863. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XIII. Commercial Restrictions to apply to all Nations.
XIV. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

ITALY AND MEXICO.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Mexico.—Signed at Mexico, 14th December, 1870.

[Ratifications exchanged at Mexico, 13th July, 1874.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Port to Port and Coasting Trade excepted.
III. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Nationality of Vessels.
V. Police of Ports. National Treatment.
VI. Tonnage, Pilotage, &c., Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VIII. Shelter to Vessels in stress of weather, or pursued by Pirates or an enemy.
IX. Wrecks. National Treatment.
X. Piracy. Recovery of Ships, Merchandize, and effects.
XI. Subjects. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XII. Internal Taxes, &c. National Treatment. Vessels and Crews. Exemption from Service in the State.
XIII. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Intestate Property. National Treatment.
XIV. Exemption from Judicial functions, and from Naval and Military Service.

Art.
XV. Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.
XVI. Appointment of Consuls.
XVII. Consular Privileges and exemptions. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XIX. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XX. Neutral Flag covers Enemy's Merchandize, except Contraband of War.
XXI. Articles Contraband of War.
XXII. Freedom of Trade and Navigation in time of War, except Contraband of War, and with Blockaded Ports or Towns.
XXIII. Merchant-Vessels and Cargoes in Blockaded Ports.
XXIV. Freedom of Subjects in time of War. National Treatment.
XXV. Duration of Treaty. For 8 years from July 13th, 1874. One Year's Notice of cessation of Treaty.
XXVI. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 1016.]

ITALY AND NETHERLANDS.

(1.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and the Netherlands.—Signed at Turin, 24th November, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 12th November, 1864.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Treatment of Subjects. Commerce. Industry. Professions. Taxes. Religious Worship. Moveable and Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
II. Imports, Exports, and Transit Dues from Netherlands and Dutch Colonies. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Vessels and their Cargoes. National Treatment.
IV. Italian Subjects and Commerce in Dutch Colonies. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
V. Consular Privileges. Exemptions and Immunities. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VI. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
VII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 12th November, 1864. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
VIII. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 491.]

(2.) Convention between Italy and Netherlands, relative to Joint Stock Companies.—Signed at the Hague, 11th April, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged 13th April, 1869.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Privileges of Joint Stock Companies, and other Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations.
II. Article I to apply to existing Companies and Associations.
III. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Modifications.
IV. Ratifications.

Protocol.

Explanation of Article I. Authority of Dutch Colonial Governments necessary.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

(3.) A Treaty between Italy and Netherlands, for the admission of Italian Consuls into Dutch Colonies, was signed at the Hague, on the 3rd of August, 1875.

ITALY AND NEW GRANADA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Sardinia and New Granada.—Signed at Turin, 18th August, 1847.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 17th February, 1849.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace.
II. Freedom of Commerce. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Coasting Trade reserved.
III. Trade. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, War Taxes, Forced Loans, and Requisitions. Moveable and Immoveable Property. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
V. Exemption from Sequestration. Exemption of Ships, Crews, &c., from requisition for Military Expeditions, &c. Indemnity.
VI. Immoveable Property. Inheritance. National Treatment.
VII. Facilities to Subjects in case of War between the two Countries.
VIII. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IX. Imports and Exports. National Treatment.
X. Tonnage, &c., Duties. National Treatment.
XI. Port to Port Trade. National Treatment.
XII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIII. Privileges to Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIV. Prohibition to accept Commissions or Letters of Marque in War with Foreign States (Privateers).
XV. Acts of Reprisal and Declarations of War.
XVI. The Flag covers the Cargo. Neutral Goods on board Enemies' Vessels considered Enemies' Property.
XVII. Freedom of Trade and Navigation during War with a Foreign State, except with Blockaded Towns.
XVIII. Enrolment, Arming and Manning of Ships of War, &c., during War with Foreign States, prohibited (Privateers).
XIX. Appointment of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XX. Privileges of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXI. Consuls engaged in Commerce. National Treatment.
XXII. Privileges of Diplomatic Agents, Subjects, Ships, and Merchandize. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXIII. Extension of Treaty to Principality of Monaco.
XXIV. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years from 17th February, 1849. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Infraction of Treaty. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 37, page 762.]

ITALY AND NICARAGUA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Nicaragua. —Signed at Managua, 6th March, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at New York, 20th December, 1871.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Right to Trade, &c. National Treatment.
III. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service.

Art.
IV. Exemption from Sequestration. Detention of Vessels, &c., for reasons of State or Public Service. Indemnity.
V. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VI. Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
VII. Exemptions from Tonnage and Clearance Dues.
VIII. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
IX. Right to complete crews of Vessels.
X. Ships, Merchandize, &c., captured by Pirates, and found on Coasts, to be restored.
XI. Protection of Property on Land and Sea during War. Exceptions:—Breaking Blockade; and Contraband of War.
XII. Notification of Blockade.
XIII. Ships and Cargoes in Blockaded Ports free to Depart.
XIV. Articles Contraband of War.
XV. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation during War. Exceptions:—Blockaded Ports; and Contraband of War.
XVI. Nationality of Vessels.
XVII. Civil Rights. Right to Possess and Dispose of Real Property, &c. National Treatment.
XVIII. Legal Rights. National Treatment.
XIX. Sentences and Ordinances of Tribunals to be reciprocally executed.
XX. Validity of Notarial Acts in respective Countries.
XXI. Nationality. Sons of Italians born in Nicaragua to be considered as Italians in Nicaragua, and sons of Nicaraguans born in Italy to be considered as Nicaraguans in Italy. Right to elect nationality of Place of Birth at Age of Legal Majority.
XXII. Commerce and Navigation. Concessions by one Party to another State to be conceded to the Other.
XXIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years, from 20th December, 1871. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIV. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 539.]

ITALY AND PARAGUAY.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Sardinia and Paraguay.—Signed at Assumption, 4th March, 1853.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 27th March, 1854.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Navigation and Trade of River Paraguay, as far as Assumption, and of Right Bank of the Parana. Freedom of Trade and Navigation in Sardinia.
III. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
V. Port and Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
VI. Import and Export Dues.
VII. Nationality of Vessels.
VIII. Imports and Exports. National Treatment.
IX. Employment of Agents, Brokers, &c. National Treatment. Purchase and Sale of Goods. National Treatment. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
X. Rights and Privileges of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XI. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Forced Loans, and other Military Contributions. Rates and Taxes. National Treatment.

Art.
XII. Appointment of Consuls.
XIII. Privileges of Persons and Property in case of War. Non-sequestration, &c., of Public Funds.
XIV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
XV. Duration of Treaty. For 6 years, from 27th March, 1854. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XVI. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 53, page 922.]

ITALY AND PERSIA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Persia. —Signed at Tehran, 24th September, 1862.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 15th December, 1862.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Friendship.
II. Appointment of Ambassadors and Ministers. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Protection of Persons. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Imports and Exports. Internal Trade. National Treatment.
IV. Import and Export Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. No exceptional Duties to be levied.
V. Settlement of Disputes between Italians in Persia. Consular Jurisdiction. Between Italians and Persians. Local Jurisdiction. Between Italians and Foreigners. Consular Jurisdiction. Persian Subjects in Italy. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Criminal Jurisdiction. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VI. Property of Deceased Persons. Consular Jurisdiction.
VII. Appointment of Consuls. Privileges and Immunities. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Non-protection of Natives by Diplomatic and Consular Agents. Trading Consuls.
VIII. Duration of Treaty. For 12 years, from 15th December, 1862. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

Additional Articles.—29th September, 1862.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Purchase of Silkworms' Eggs and Cocoons by Italians for 4 Years. Five per Cent. Export Duty.
II. Differences on account of Duty on Silkworms' Eggs not to delay their Export. Settlement of Disputes.
III. Appointment of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Additional Articles to form part of Treaty.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 57, page 318.]

ITALY AND PERU.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Peru.—Signed at Lima, 27th September, 1873.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Coasting Trade excepted. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Freedom of Internal Trade. National Treatment.
IV. Exemption from Naval and Military Service. Forced Loans, &c. Compensation in case of Sequestration of Ships, &c.
V. Imports, Exports. National Treatment.
VI. Monopolies abolished. State Monopolies and Patents excepted.
VII. Exemptions from Tonnage and Port Dues.
VIII. Wrecks. Collisions at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
IX. Engagement of Seamen. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Pirates. Restitution of Ships and Goods.
XI. Maritime Rights in Time of War.
XII. Ships in Blockaded Ports.
XIII. Articles Contraband of War. Treatment of Persons found on board captured Vessels.
XIV. Freedom of Trade and Navigation in time of War. Blockade and Contraband of War excepted.
XV. Nationality of Vessels.
XVI. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Intestate Property. National Treatment.
XVII. Free access to Tribunals.
XVIII. Enforcement of reciprocal Judgments in Civil and Commercial Cases.
XIX. Reciprocal validity of Notarial Acts.
XX. Nationality of Citizens of either Country. Nationality of Sons of Italian Father born in Peru, or Peruvian Father born in Italy.
XXI. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIII. Ratifications.

Additional Article.

Italian Fishermen and Boatmen in Peru. National Treatment. Exemption from Naval Service.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 63, in course of publication.]

ITALY AND PORTUGAL.

(1.) Consular Convention between Italy and Portugal.—Signed at Lisbon, 30th September, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, 17th July, 1869.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Exemption from Soldiers' Billets, Military Taxes, &c. Personal Immunity. National Arms. National Flag.
III. Exemption of Consuls as Witnesses in Courts of Justice.
IV. Acting Consuls. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities.
V. Inviolability of Archives.
VI. Appointment of Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.

Art.
VII. Infraction of Treaties. Correspondence with Local Authorities.
VIII. Declarations, &c., before Consuls.
IX. Property of Deceased Subjects. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Property of Persons dying beyond Consular Jurisdiction. Duties of Local Authorities.
XI. Property of Deceased Seamen or Passengers. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Police of Ports. Local Jurisdiction. Disputes on board Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XV. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVI. Wrecks. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVII. Exemptions, Prerogatives, Immunities, and Privileges of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 9 years, from 17th July, 1869. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XIX. Treaty to be in force after Ratification.
XX. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 36.]

(2.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Portugal.—Signed at Lisbon, 15th July, 1872.

[Ratifications exchanged at Lisbon, 19th May, 1873.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment.
II. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Tariff.
III. Excise, Barrier, or Consumption Duties. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Trade, Trade Marks, &c. National Treatment.
V. Samples and Patterns. Restitution of Import Duty on Re-exportation.
VI. Facilities to Commercial Travellers.
VII. Declaration and Certificate of Origin.
VIII. *Ad valorem* Duties. Invoices.
IX. Right of Customs-house to pay Declared Value.
X. Valuation by Experts.
XI. Decisions of Experts.
XII. Award of Arbiter in case of Difference between Experts.
XIII. Declarations to specify Weight, &c.
XIV. Declaration to specify Net Weight or Gross Weight.
XV. Vessels. National Treatment.
XVI. Right to Impose Special Taxes for Local Purposes. National Treatment.
XVII. Merchant Vessels, Crews, and Cargoes. National Treatment.
XVIII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIX. Imports. National Treatment.
XX. Exports. National Treatment. National Fisheries excepted.
XXI. Duty only Payable on Portion of Cargo discharged.
XXII. Exemptions from Tonnage and Clearance Dues.
XXIII. Navigation Dues. National Treatment.
XXIV. Coasting Trade reserved.
XXV. Transit Duties. National Treatment. Exceptions.
XXVI. Stipulations to apply to Portuguese Islands. Imports into Portuguese Colonies. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVII. Duration of Treaty. For 4 years, from 19th May, 1873. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXVIII. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 62, now in course of publication.]

(3.) A Declaration, explanatory of the Consular Convention of 30th September, 1868, was signed at Lisbon, on the 16th July, 1875.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(1.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Russia.—Signed at St. Petersburgh, $\frac{16}{28}$th September, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburgh, 13th November 1863.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Privileges and Immunities. National Treatment. Exception. Special Laws applicable to Foreigners.
II. Respect of Domicile, Warehouses, and Lands. Domiciliary Visits and Inspection of Books, &c. Free Access to Tribunals. National Treatment.
III. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Succession. National Treatment. Free Export of Inherited Property. National Treatment.
IV. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Judicial or Municipal Functions, Contributions for Exemption from Personal Service, and Forced Loans, &c. Exceptions.
V. Import of Merchandize. National Treatment.
VI. Export of Merchandize. National Treatment.
VII. Warehousing, Transit, and Re-exportation, &c. National Treatment.
VIII. Import of National Produce and Industry. National Treatment.
IX. Export of National Produce and Industry. National Treatment.
X. Special Commercial Privileges disallowed.
XI. Protection of Trade Marks.
XII. Quotations on the Stock Exchange.
XIII. Duties on part of Cargoes discharged. National Treatment. Port to Port Trade. National Treatment.
XIV. Coasting Trade reserved.
XV. Navigation. National Treatment.
XVI. Tonnage, Port, Pilotage, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
XVII. Vessels exempt from Tonnage and Clearance Dues.
XVIII. Stress of Weather. Wrecks. National Treatment. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIX. Nationality of Vessels.
XX. Appointment of Consuls. Privileges, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXI. Copyright Convention to be concluded.
XXII. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 years, from 13th November, 1863. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIV. Ratifications.

Separate Articles.

Art.
I. Exception in favour of Special Stipulations between Russia & Sweden & Norway.
II. Special Privileges in Russia to the Grand Duchy of Finland. Exemptions in favour of Russian-built Ships. Special Privileges to the Port of Archangel. Privilege of the Russo-American Company. Immunities to English and Netherlands Yacht Clubs. Government Commercial Monopoly in Italy.
III. Separate Articles to form part of the Treaty.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 53, page 731.]

(2.) Declaration between Italy and Russia, relative to Joint Stock Companies.—Signed at St. Petersburgh, $\frac{\text{27th October}}{\text{8th November}}$, 1866.

Reciprocal Rights of Joint Stock Companies, except Insurance Companies.

[For Declaration, see State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

(3.) A Consular Convention between Italy and Russia was signed at St. Petersburgh on the 28th April, 1875.

(4.) A Convention between Italy and Russia, relative to the Succession to Property, was signed at St. Petersburgh on the 28th April 1875.

ITALY AND SALVADOR.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Salvador. —Signed at Turin, 27th October, 1860.

[Ratifications exchanged at Turin, 14th April, 1861.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. National Treatment. Coasting Trade. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Privileges of respective Subjects to trade, reside, travel, hire, and possess Warehouses and Shops, &c. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
V. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Military Contributions, Forced Loans, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Expulsions, &c.
VI. Exemption of Subjects, Ships, &c., from Forced Military or Public Service.
VII. Freedom of Religious Worship. National Treatment.
VIII. Right to possess or dispose of Moveable or Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
IX. Privileges to Subjects in case of War between Contracting Parties.
X. Non-seizure or Sequestration of Property or Goods, &c., in case of War.
XI. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XII. Tonnage, Lighthouse, Pilotage, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
XIII. Partial unloading of Cargoes. National Treatment.
XIV. Wrecks, &c. Exemption from Duties. Exceptions.
XV. Nationality of Vessels.
XVI. Piracy. Restoration of Ships, Merchandize, &c., when recovered.
XVII. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Letters of Marque not to be granted during Wars (Privateers).
XIX. Accession to Maritime Law of 16th April, 1856.
XX. Visit of Vessels of Neutrals during War.
XXI. Rights of Commerce and Navigation in Wars with other Powers. Exceptions:—Contraband of War, and Blockades.
XXII. Appointment of Consuls.
XXIII. Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. National Arms and Flag. Exemption from appearing as Witnesses in Courts of Law. Acting Consuls during Absence, &c., of Consuls.
XXIV. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XXV. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls.
XXVI. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVII. National Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction. Police of Ports. Local Jurisdiction.
XXVIII. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIX. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXX. Salvage of Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXXI. Privileges of Diplomatic and Consular Agents, Subjects, Vessels, and Merchandize. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Exceptions.
XXXII. Violation of Treaty. Complaints to be submitted before Reprisals.
XXXIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years from 14th April, 1861. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXXIV. Ratifications.

Declaration.

Concessions to Spain and Spanish-American Nations.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

ITALY AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Sandwich Islands.—Signed at Paris, 22nd July, 1863.

[Ratifications exchanged in London, 19th May, 1866.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Privileges of respective Subjects. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
V. Exemption from Military and Naval Service. Moveable and Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
VI. Exemption of Vessels, Crews, and Cargoes from Forced Military Expeditions, or Public and Private Service.
VII. Liberty of Conscience and Worship.
VIII. Possession and Disposal of Property. National Treatment. Succession to Testate and Intestate Property. National Treatment. (See also Protocol of 19th May, 1866.)
IX. Nationality of Vessels.
X. Tonnage, Port, Pilotage, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
XI. Vessels in Port. National Treatment.
XII. Stress of Weather. National Treatment.
XIII. Privileges of Vessels of War and Whalers. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. (See also Protocol of 19th May, 1866.)
XIV. Imports. National Treatment.
XV. Exports. National Treatment.
XVI. Duties on parts of Cargoes only. National Treatment. Coasting Trade. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVII. Dock and Warehousing Dues. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Transhipment of Goods. Exemption of Custom-house and Dock Duty.
XIX. Transit Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XX. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXI. Appointment of Consuls.
XXII. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXIII. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIV. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXV. Vessels, Goods, or Effects captured by Pirates, to be restored when found.
XXVI. Arbitration in case of Differences between Contracting Parties.
XXVII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years from 19th November, 1866. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXVIII. Ratifications.

Additional Article.—Paris, 27th February, 1864.

Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
Adhesion to Maritime Law Declaration of 16th April, 1856.

Additional Protocol.—London, 19th May, 1866.

Additions to Articles VIII and IX.
Omission in Article XIII.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 397.]

ITALY AND SIAM.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Siam.—Signed in London, 3rd October, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, 1st January, 1871.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship. Protection of Persons.
II. Appointment of Diplomatic Agents.
III. Residence of Italian Diplomatic Agent at Bangkok. Privileges and Immunities.
IV. Inviolability of Correspondence and Effects of Italian Diplomatic Agents in Siam.
V. Similar Privileges to Siamese Diplomatic Agents in Italy.
VI. Appointment and Privileges of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Freedom of Religious Worship in Siam.
VIII. Italians may travel in Siam with Passports.
IX. Disputes between Italian and Siamese Subjects. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Reciprocal delivery of Delinquents in Siam.
XI. Italians may trade in all the Siamese Ports. Places of Residence. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Conditions for acquisition of Landed Property.
XII. Italians may employ Siamese Subjects with the consent of those, if any, who have a right to their service.
XIII. No Embargo shall be laid on Italian Ships, and no forced service be required of them. Robbery and Incendiarism.
XIV. Italian Ships and Goods captured by Pirates to be restored by Siamese Government if recovered.
XV. Wrecks and Stress of Weather.
XVI. Treatment of Subjects and Property of either Country in time of War.
XVII. If Siam should be at War with another Nation, Italian Ships may still trade with both, except in case of Blockade.
XVIII. Seamen Deserters from Italian Ships of War and Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIX. Italian Ships of War must not go beyond certain places without consent of Siamese Government. Aid to Italian Consuls if required.
XX. Export and Import Duties. Opium, Spirituous Liquors, Gunpowder, Arms, Munitions, &c.
XXI. Exportation of Salt, Rice, and Fish may be prohibited in times of scarcity.
XXII. Italians may build Ships in Siam with consent of Authorities.
XXIII. Bar Gold and Silver and Articles for Personal Use may be imported free of Duty.
XXIV. Italian Ships leaving a Port within Twenty-four hours after arrival, and without breaking bulk, not liable to Tonnage Dues.
XXV. Regulations annexed to this Treaty to be enforced by Italian Consuls with co-operation of Siamese Government. All Fines to be paid to Siamese Government.
XXVI. Privileges to Italian Government and Subjects. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVII. Arbitration in case of Disputes between the two Governments.
XXVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years, from 1st January, 1871. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIX. Signed in Italian and English. English to be considered the Original Text.
XXX. Ratifications.

Regulations.

Rule
1. Arrival of Ship to be reported to Custom-house. Guns and Ammunition to be landed there. Custom-house Officer to take charge of Ship.
2. Fine for not landing Guns, &c.
3. Captain of Ship to deposit his papers at Italian Consulate within 24 hours. Fine for Non-observance.
4. Fine for unloading Ship without permission, and for Clandestine Navigation.

Rule
5. Passport to Ship when unloaded and reloaded. Return of Papers. Re-delivery of Guns, &c.

Tariff.

Excise and Export Duties on Articles of Commerce.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 773.]

ITALY AND SPAIN.

(1.) Consular Convention between Italy and Spain.—Signed at San Ildefonso, 21st July, 1867.

[Ratifications exchanged at Madrid, 2nd November, 1867.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment.
II. Possession and Disposal of Moveable and Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
III. Privileges of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
IV. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Judicial, Administrative, and Commercial Office, War Contributions, &c. Exception. Landed Proprietors. Non-sequestration or Detention of Vessels, &c., for Public use.
V. Privileges of Joint Stock Companies, &c.
VI. Appointment of Consuls.
VII. Exequaturs.
VIII. Exemption of Consuls from Military Billeting, from every Public Charge or Service, and from Direct Taxes, except when Traders or Landed Proprietors.
IX. Non-trading Consuls exempt from appearing as Witnesses in Courts of Law.
X. Immunities of Non-trading Consuls.
XI. National Arms. National Flag.
XII. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XIII. Acting Consuls during Absence or Death of Consul.
XIV. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.
XV. Correspondence between Consuls and Authorities of District. Infraction of Treaties, and Complaints of their Fellow-Countrymen.
XVI. Right of Consuls to receive Declarations, Notarial Acts, &c. Certificates and Attestations to be received in Courts of Justice.
XVII. Property of Deceased Subjects. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVIII. Property of Persons dying where there is no Consul. Local Jurisdiction.
XIX. Property of Deceased Sailors and Passengers. Consular Jurisdiction.
XX. Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXI. Police of Ports, &c. National Jurisdiction. Internal Order on board Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXII. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIII. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIV. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXV. Convention to apply to Spanish Peninsula and adjacent Islands, the Balearic and Canary Islands, and Possessions on North Coast of Africa.
XXVI. Clauses in Treaty relating to Inheritances, Shipwrecks, and Salvage, to apply to Colonial Possessions of Spain.
XXVII. Exemptions, Prerogatives, Immunities, and Privileges of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 9 Years from 2nd November, 1867. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXIX. Execution of Convention on Exchange of Ratifications.
XXX. Ratifications.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 861.]

(2.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Spain. —Signed at Madrid, 22nd February, 1870.

[Ratifications exchanged at Madrid, 10th September, 1870.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment.
II. Vessels and Cargoes. National Treatment.
III. Nationality of Vessels.
IV. Vessels exempt from Tonnage and Clearance Dues.
V. Formalities and Arrangements for Ships in Port, &c. National Treatment.
VI. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Imports and Exports. National Treatment. Exception.
VIII. Bonding, Warehousing, and Transit. National Treatment.
IX. Transit Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Arms and Ammunitions of War excepted.
X. Partial Loading and Unloading. National Treatment. Coasting Trade reserved.
XI. Trade and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XII. Clearance of Merchandize *ad valorem*. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIII. Trade Marks, &c. National Treatment.
XIV. Commercial Travellers. National Treatment.
XV. Samples of Merchandize. Re-exportation.
XVI. Treaty not applicable to Spanish Colonial Provinces. Most-favoured-nation Treatment in Spanish Colonial Provinces.
XVII. Duration of Treaty till 1st January, 1876. One Year's notice of wish to abrogate. (See also 2nd Additional Article of 30th June, 1870.)
XVIII. Ratifications.

Additional Article.

Spanish Tariff of 12th July, 1869, to form integral part of Treaty.
Italian Tariffs in force, or established hereafter, to be considered as reproduced in the Treaty.

Spanish Tariff of Imports in the Peninsula and Balearic Islands. Export Tariff.

Regulations.

Art.
I. Articles exempt from Duty.
II. Articles exempt from Duty on observance of Formalities mentioned.
III. Differential Duty of Flag.
IV. Special Duties.
V. Receptacles.
VI. Tare.
VII. Duty on Value.
VIII. Exportation and Re-importation.
IX. Ports of Trade with the Peninsula. Articles to be admitted as National Produce.
X. Trade with the Spanish Provinces of America.
XI. Trade with the Spanish Provinces of Oceania.
XII. Trade with Fernando Po.
XIII. Articles prohibited.

Declaration.—Madrid, 4th April, 1870.

Interpretation of Article XI. National Fishing reserved. Estimate of Tonnage of Ships.

Second Additional Article.—Madrid, 30th June, 1870.

Power to give notice of Abrogation before expiration of Treaty.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 450.]

ITALY AND SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Sweden and Norway.—Signed at Turin, 14th June, 1862.

[Ratifications exchanged at Stockholm, 13th September, 1862.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment.
II. Port, Tonnage, Pilotage, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
III. Coast Navigation. National Treatment.
IV. Nationality of Vessels.
V. Imports. National Treatment.
VI. Exports. National Treatment.
VII. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VIII. Privileges of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Ships and Crews. Consular Jurisdiction.
IX. Seamen Deserters. Consular Jurisdiction.
X. Stress of Weather. Exemptions. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XI. Stipulations applicable to Island of St. Bartholomew.
XII. Special Commercial Privileges not allowed either directly or indirectly.
XIII. Wills. Intestate Property. National Treatment.
XIV. Duration of Treaty. For 10 Years from 14th June, 1862. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XV. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 57, page 313.]

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

(1.) Declarations between Italy and Switzerland, relative to the Abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine*. Signed at Berne, 11th August, / Turin, 10th September, 1862.

[Declarations exchanged at Turin, 5th November, 1862.]

Succession to Property by Aliens. National Treatment.

[For Declarations, See State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

(2.) Declaration between Rome and Switzerland, relating to Commerce.—Signed at Rome, $\frac{15}{16}$th July, 1868.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment to Subjects and Commerce, Import, Export, and Transit Duties.

[For Declaration, see State Papers, Vol. 59, page 964.]

(3.) Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Switzerland.—Signed at Florence, 22nd July, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berne, 1st May, 1869.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Imports into Italy under Tariff A, and Treaties between Italy and France of 17th January, 1863, and between Italy and Austria of 23rd April, 1867. Imports into Switzerland under Tariff B, and Treaty between Switzerland and France of 30th June, 1864.
II. Exports under Tariffs C, D, and E.
III. Excise and Consumption Duties. National Treatment.
IV. Exception in certain Cantons in Switzerland on Wines, &c.
V. Import of Gold and Silver Goods, Jewellery in Gold, Silver, and other Metals. National Treatment.
VI. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Maintenance of Transit Roads.
VIII. *Ad valorem* Duties on Imports.
IX. Custom-house may purchase goods on declared Value.
X. Valuation by Experts on *ad valorem* goods.
XI. Duty to be levied on Declared Value by Experts. If exceeding 10 per cent., fine of 50 per cent. to be added. Expenses of Experts.
XII. Choice of Experts. Appointment of Arbitrator in case of Disagreement.
XIII. Articles free from Import and Export Duties. Facilities of Traffic on Frontier.
XIV. Regulations to be framed for Navigation of Lakes Lugano and Majeur, and preventive Measures against Inundations, &c.
XV. Freedom of purchase by Merchants and Commercial Travellers. Samples free of Duty, except those sold.
XVI. Rights of Joint Stock Companies.
XVII. Communications between Italy and Switzerland. Railway across the Alps.
XVIII. Duration of Treaty. For 8 years from 1st May, 1869. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XIX. Treaty to be in force on exchange of Ratifications. Previous Treaties, &c., with Italian States abrogated. Ratifications.

Tariffs.

A. Imports into Italy. (See next page.)
B. Imports into Switzerland.
C. Exports from Italy. (Same as Annex (C) to Austro-Italian Treaty.)
D. Exports from Switzerland. (Same as Annex (D) to Franco-Swiss Treaty.)
E. Transit in Switzerland. (Same as Annex (E) to Ditto.)
F. Cantonal Duties on Wines, Beers, and Spirits. (Same as Annex (F) to Ditto.)

Protocol.—Florence, 22nd July, 1868.

Explanation of Article IV.
New Tariff to be drawn up as soon as possible.
Trade Marks. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 718.

The following Notice appeared in the "London Gazette" of 12th February, 1869:—

"In virtue of the 'most-favoured-nation' treatment guaranteed to the United Kingdom by the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1863, the undermentioned articles of British produce and manufacture become entitled, upon their importation into Italy, to the following reduction of duty, granted to Switzerland by Italy in the Treaty lately ratified:"*—

Description of Articles.	Basis.	New Duty.	Old Duty.
Metals—		Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Lead, sheet, pipe, or shot	100 kilog.	1 50	3 00
Jewellery and plate	*ad val.*	3 per cent.	5 per cent.
Clocks and watches—			
Ordinary watches, in gold cases ..	Each	2 30	..
" with cases of any other metal but gold	"	1 00	1 15
Repeating and chiming watches ..	"	3 00	4 60
Table clocks, travelling clocks, and clocks for pictures	"	3 00	3 50
Musical clocks	"	2 00	3 00
Watch movements..	"	0 25	0 35
Movements for table, travelling, and picture clocks	100 kilog.	50 00	57 75
Movements for tower clocks and chimes	"	20 00	23 10
Clock and watch works	"	50 00	57 75
Products, animal and vegetable—			
Sugar, of milk	..	Free	20 80
Yarns, of flax or hemp			
Ditto, ditto, single, unbleached ..	100 kilog.	11 50	11 55
Ditto, ditto, washed or bleached ..			
Yarns, dyed	"	17 10	23 10
Silk—			
Ribbons of silk or of waste silk mixed with other materials (same scale as tissues of silk or of waste silk mixed with other materials)	..	..	Duty on material predominating. If more than 12 per cent. up to 50 per cent. of silk or of waste silk, 3 fr. per kilog.
Pottery—			
Common earthenware and stoneware ..	100 kilog.	2 00	1 15 to 3 45
Miscellaneous articles—			
Common dried fruits not denominated .	"	2 00	8 00
Sour krout	"	2 00	8 00
Living animals—			
Horses	Each	6 00	6 20 to 23 10
Mules	"	3 00	5 00
Marble and alabaster—			
For slabs, 16 centimètres or more in thickness	100 kilog.	0 50	1 00
Sawn in any other manner, sculptured, moulded, or polished	"	0 75	1 50
Brushwork, for art and trade, in common wood, neither polished, varnished, nor mounted in kid	"	15 00	40 00

* See Tariff, page 75.

Consular Convention between Italy and Switzerland.—Signed at Berne, 22nd July, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Berne, 1st May, 1869.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Friendship. Freedom of Commerce. Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exceptions. Political Rights, and Participation in Communal, &c., Property.
II. Persons returning to their own Country, or expelled, to be received with their Families.
III. Maintenance of Declarations of 11th August, 10th September, 1862, relative to Aliens ("Droits d'Aubaine"). Succession to Property. National Treatment. Acquisition and Disposal of Property. National Treatment.
IV. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Military Taxes, and Pecuniary and Material Loans for the service of the State. Liability of Persons born in Italy, of Swiss Parents, to Military Service after coming of age.
V. Taxes, &c., on Property. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VI. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment.
VII. Proceedings in Court. National Treatment.
VIII. Property of Bankrupts in either Country.
IX. Execution of all Acts, &c., in Civil and Penal Matters, submitted to Judicial Commission.
X. Industrial Concessions. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XI. Appointment of Consuls.
XII. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.
XIII. Privileges, Immunities, and Exemptions of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. National Arms. National Flag.
XIV. Consuls exempt from appearing as Witnesses in Courts of Law.
XV. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XVI. Declarations, &c., before Consuls.
XVII. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVIII. Duration of Convention. For 8 years from 1st May, 1869. Ratifications.

Declaration.

Explanation of Article IV.

Protocol.—Berne, 1st May, 1869.

Art.
I. Articles III and XII of Copyright Convention.
II. Article IV of Consular Convention. Exemption from Forced Loans. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Article IX of Consular Convention. Commissions of Inquiry.
IV. Article XVII of Consular Convention. Disputed Successions.
V. Protocol to form integral part of Convention of 22nd July, 1868.

[For Convention, See State Papers, Vol. 58, page 1233.]

ITALY AND TUNIS.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Tunis.—Signed at Goletta, 8th September, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Tunis, 29th September, 1868.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities to Representatives, Citizens, Vessels, Commerce, and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Port to Port and Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
IV. Exemptions from Tonnage and Clearance Dues. Vessels under Stress of Weather.
V. Engagement of Sailors to complete Crews.
VI. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction in Tunis.
VII. Restoration of Ships, Cargoes, &c., captured by Pirates.
VIII. Privileges of Subjects and Citizens.
IX. Import, Export, and Transit Dues. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. National Treatment. Reservations in favour of Tunis.
X. Deposits, Permissions, and Drawbacks of Duty.
XI. Tariff to be annexed to Treaty. Revision may be required from 7 to 7 Years. Right of Custom-house of Tunis to take Goods on Declared Value. Experts to be chosen if preferred.
XII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIII. Nationality of Subjects. Employment of Italians by Tunisian Government.
XIV. Protection of Persons. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Judicial and Municipal Office, and Contributions instead of Personal Service. Protection of Italian Consuls over their Fellow-Countrymen. Liberty of Worship in Tunis.
XV. Liberty to exercise any kind of Art, Profession, and Industry, to open Workshops, &c. National Treatment. Protection of Buildings, Workshops, &c., in Tunis. Right to visit Manufactories.
XVI. Monopolies, Indemnities, or Privileges not to be granted, except such as belong to the Government, and Patents of Invention.
XVII. Freedom of Fishery Trade in Tunis. Italian Fisheries. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XVIII. Free establishment of Commercial, Banking, &c., Companies. Special Permission required for Joint Stock Companies.
XIX. Civil Rights. National Teeatment. Possession and Disposal of Moveable and Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
XX. Immoveable Property inviolable in Tunis. Conditions as to Right of Expropriation.
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XXII. Immoveable Property. Local Tribunals to settle Differences between Italians and Tunisians. Differences between Italians. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIII. Property of Italian Subjects. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIV. Interpretation of Treaty.
XXV. Duration of Treaty. For 28 Years from 29th September, 1868. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Treaty to continue for 28 Years more if Notice is not given. Modifications may be proposed every 7 Years.
XXVI. Ratifications.

Additional Secret Articles.

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I. Monopoly of Coral Fishery to be abolished when acquired by Bey of Tunis.
II. Permission to Italians to cultivate Tobacco in Tunis.
III. Tunisian Agents for Commercial and Maritime Affairs in Italy to enjoy Consular Prerogatives.
IV. Secret Articles to form part of the Treaty.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 59, page 1280.]

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Turkey.—Constantinople, 10th July, 1861.

[Ratifications exchanged 9th September, 1861.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Confirmation of Rights, Privileges, and Immunities conferred on Italian Subjects, Commerce, and Navigation, by Capitulations, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Right of Purchase, by Italian Subjects, of Turkish Produce or Industry, either for Internal Trade or for Export. Abolition of Monopolies and Permits (Teskérés).
III. Internal Commerce in Turkey. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IV. Export Duties from States of either of Contracting Parties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
V. Import of Produce and Merchandize into Turkey. Duty not to be paid more than once.
VI. Imports and Exports. Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia.
VII. Commerce and Industry of Subjects of either of Contracting Parties. National Treatment.
VIII. Imports and Exports in Vessels of either of Contracting Parties. National Treatment.
IX. Tonnage, Port, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
X. Nationality of Italian and Ottoman Vessels.
XI. Freedom of Import through the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, and the Black Sea.
XII. Transit Dues.
XIII. Trade by Italian Subjects in Foreign Goods and Produce. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIV. Sale of Salt and Tobacco. National Treatment.
XV. Contraband of War. Produce, Cannons, Arms, and Ammunition. Exceptions: Fowling-pieces, &c.
XVI. Firmans on passing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.
XVII. Ships' Manifests.
XVIII. Confiscation of Contraband Goods.
XIX. Imports into Italy. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities to Ottoman Subjects, &c., in Italy. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XX. Treaty to replace Convention of 2nd September, 1830. Duration of Treaty. For 28 Years, from 1st October, 1861. Notice of Modification may be given after the 14th and 21st Years. Treaty to include Ottoman Possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa.
XXI. Interpretation of Articles of Treaty.
XXII. Tariff Commission. Duration of Tariff for 7 Years. One Year's Notice to be given of wish to revise.
XXIII. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 53, page 1082.]

ITALY AND UNITED STATES.

(1.) Consular Convention between Italy and the United States.—Signed at Washington, 8th February, 1868.

[Ratifications exchanged at Washington, 17th September, 1868.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Appointment of Consuls.
II. Consuls to obtain Exequatur.
III. Exemption of Consuls from Arrest, Military Billetings, Military Service, and Taxation.
IV. Exemption of Consuls appearing as Witnesses in Courts of Law.
V. National Arms. National Flag.
VI. Inviolability of Consular Offices, Dwellings, and Archives.
VII. Acting Consuls in Absence, &c., of Consuls. Rights, Prerogatives, and Immunities.
VIII. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls. Privileges.
IX. Correspondence with Local Authorities relative to Infraction of Treaties, and Protection of Rights and Interests of Subjects.
X. Depositions by Captains and Crews, &c., before Consuls. Power of Consuls to receive Contracts relating to Property, &c. Consular Legalizations.
XI. Internal Order of Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XII. Disputes between Officers and their Passengers to be decided in Circuit or District Courts of the United States.
XIII. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XV. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVI. Property of Deceased Persons. Consular Jurisdiction.
XVII. Duration of Convention. For 10 Years from 17th September, 1868. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

[For Convention, see State Papers, Vol. 58, page 574.]

(2.) Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and the United States.—Signed at Florence, 26th February, 1871.

[Ratifications exchanged at Washington, 18th November, 1871.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Liberty of Commerce and Navigation. National Treatment. Ships of War. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Right to Travel and Trade. National Treatment.
III. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, and from Judicial or Municipal Office.
IV. Exemption from Embargo or Detention of Vessels, Cargoes, &c., for Military Expeditions, Private or Public Purposes. Indemnity.
V. Imports and Exports. National Treatment.
VI. Import and Export Duties. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade reserved.
VIII. Exemptions from Tonnage, Anchorage, and Clearance Dues.
IX. Wrecks, &c. National Treatment.
X. Liberty to complete Crews of Vessels.
XI. Vessels, &c., captured by Pirates to be restored when found.
XII. Private Property exempt from Capture in time of War, except Contraband of War and Vessels and Cargoes breaking Blockades.

Art.
XIII. Definition of Blockades.
XIV. Notice of Blockade. Vessels entering Port before Blockade.
XV. Articles Contraband of War.
XVI. Freedom of Trade with Enemies. Free Ships to make Free Goods, Contraband excepted. Free Ships to make Free Persons, except Officers and Soldiers in Service of the Enemy. Flag covers the Property only of Powers declaring that the Flag covers the Property.
XVII. Nationality of Vessels.
XVIII. Visit of Vessels.
XIX. Vessels under Convoy not to be visited.
XX. Outrages at Sea by Commanders of Ships of War. Punishment.
XXI. Privileges to Subjects, &c., in case of War between Contracting Parties. Article cannot be annulled.
XXII. Free Disposal of Personal Property. National Treatment. Real Property. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXIII. Free Access to Courts of Justice, National Treatment.
XXIV. Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XXV. Duration of Treaty. For 5 Years from the 18th November, 1871. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate.
XXVI. Ratifications.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 61, now in course of publication.]

ITALY AND URUGUAY.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Uruguay. —Signed at Monte Video, 7th May, 1866.

[Ratifications exchanged at Monte Video, 10th September, 1867.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
II. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, Warlike Contributions, Forced Loans, or Military Requisitions. Moveable and Immoveable Property. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
III. Privileges to Subjects in case of War between Contracting Parties.
IV. Disposal of Property. National Treatment.
V. Anchorage, Tonnage, &c., Dues. Most-favonred-nation Treatment.
VI. Imports and Exports. National Treatment.
VII. Anchorage, &c. Dues. Direct and Indirect Trade. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Imports and Exports. Direct and Indirect Trade. National Treatment.
VIII. Imports and Exports. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IX. Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade reserved.
X. Nationality of Vessels.
XI. Freedom of Commerce and Navigation during War. Exception. Blockaded Ports.
XII. Letters of Marque (Privateers) during War with Third Power prohibited.
XIII. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIV. Damages at Sea. Consular Jurisdiction.
XV. Privileges of Commerce, Navigation, and attributions of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Exceptions.
XVI. Stress of Weather. Exemption from Duties.
XVII. Exemptions to Vessels not under Stress of Weather.
XVIII. Appointment of Consuls.
XIX. Privileges of Consuls. Exemption from Billeting and Direct Taxes. National Arms. National Flag. Exemption as Witnesses in Courts of Law. Temporary Management of Consulate during Absence of Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.

Art.
XX. Inviolability of Archives.
XXI. Correspondence between Consuls and Local Authorities.
XXII. Appointment of Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents by Consuls. Privileges and Immunities.
XXIII. Declarations, &c., before Consuls. Right to receive Deeds, &c., and to legalize Documents. (See Declaration.)
XXIV. Property of Deceased Persons. Consular Jurisdiction. (See Declaration.)
XXV. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVI. Police of Ports. Local Jurisdiction. Disputes on board Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVII. Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXVIII. Extradition of Criminals.
XXIX. Non-extradition of Subjects or Citizens, or for Political Offences.
XXX. Production of Documents on demand for Extradition.
XXXI. Duration of Treaty. For 12 Years from 10th September, 1867. One Year's Notice of wish to abrogate. Ratifications.

Declaration.—Monte Video, 10th September, 1867.

Explanation of Articles XXIII and XXIV.

[For Treaty, see State Papers, Vol. 60, page 485.]

ITALY AND VENEZUELA.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Venezuela. —Signed at Madrid, 19th June, 1861.

[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, 20th September, 1861.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Art.
I. Peace and Friendship.
II. Possession and Disposal of Immoveable Property. National Treatment.
III. Freedom of Trade, Navigation, Residence, &c. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Charges, Contributions, and Imposts. National Treatment.
IV. Protection of Persons and Property. National Treatment. Exemption from Military and Naval Service, War Contributions, Forced Loans, and Requisitions. Damages to Property during Revolutions or Intestine Wars.
V. Rights of Subjects and Protection of Property during War. Arbitration in case of rupture of Relations.
VI. Dues, &c., on Property. National Treatment. Mobiliary, Immobiliary, &c., Charges. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
VII. Freedom from Embargo and Detention of Ships, Cargoes, &c., for Expeditions or Public Use.
VIII. Imports, Exports, and Transit. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
IX. Abolition of Monopolies, Indemnities, and Privileges. Exceptions. Government Privileges of Trade. Patents. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.
X. Port to Port Trade. National Treatment. Tonnage, Port, &c., Dues. National Treatment.
XI. Stress of Weather. National Treatment.
XII. Wrecks, &c. Consular Jurisdiction.
XIII. Nationality of Vessels.
XIV. Flag covers the Merchandize, Contraband of War excepted. Flag covers the Persons, except Military Men in actual Service of the Enemy.

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XVI. Appointment of Consuls. Management of Consulates, during Absence, &c., of Consuls.
XVII. Privileges and Immunities of Consuls. National Arms. National Flag. Exemption of Consuls as Witnesses in Courts of Law.
XVIII. Privileges, Exemptions, and Immunities of Consuls. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
XIX. Inviolability of Consular Archives.
XX. Declarations, &c., before Consuls. Notarial Acts, Documents, &c., by Consuls. Legalizations.
XXI. Property of Deceased Persons. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXII. Police of Ports. Local Jurisdiction. Internal Order of Merchant Ships. Consular Jurisdiction.
XXIII. Merchant Shipping. National Treatment.
XXIV. Seamen Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Ships.
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XXVI. Exemptions, Privileges, and Immunities to Consuls, Subjects, Ships, and Merchandize. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.
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TARIFF OF IMPORTS.

[For Notes, see page 113, and Tariff of Tares, page 126.]

F. = Franco-Italian Treaty, 17th January, 1863.
A. = Austro-Italian Treaty, 23rd April, 1867.
S. = Italo-Swiss Treaty, 22nd July, 1868.

Category I. (See also Notes, page 113.) *Liquids, Beverages, and Oils.*	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Mineral waters, effervescing or not—					
Natural or artificial	100 kilo.	1 00	..	Free[1]	F.
Of the Chartreuse	,,	1 00	..	,,	F.
Fermented drinks—					
Wines[2]—					
In skins or casks	Hectol.	5 00	Hectol.	5 77	A.
In bottles	Bottle..	0 15	..	..	
Vinegar[3]—					
Common quality of any kind, in skins or casks	Hectol.	3 30	..	..	
In bottles	Bottle..	0 10	..	..	
Beer (*a*)[4]—					
In skins or barrels	Hectol.	7 20	Hectol.	2 00	F. and A.
In bottles	Bottle..	0 10	,,	2 00	F.
Cider and verjuice	Hectol.	8 00	,,	3 30	F.
Orange juice and effervescing drinks (*a*)[5]	,,	8 00	..	Free	F.
Distilled beverages[5]—					
Brandy—					
Plain, in casks or barrels, of or below 22 degrees	,,	5 50	Hectol.	5 50	F. and A.
Above 22 degrees	,,	10 00	,,	10 00	F. and A.
Compound	,,	60 00	,,	15 00	F.
Plain, in bottles	Bottle..	0 10	Bottle..	0 10	F.
Compound, in bottles	,,	0 60	,,	0 15	F.
Kirschwasser—					
In casks or barrels	(Same as plain brandy above 22 degrees.)				
In bottles	(As compound brandy.)				
Rum and tafia—					
In casks or barrels ..	(Ditto.)				
In bottles	(Ditto.)				

* Additional décimes not included † Additional décimes included.

[1] Pitchers (flasks) and bottles not included.
[2] Decree, 14th July, 1866.
[3] Law, 27th June, 1861.
[4] Besides the duties on consumption.
[5] Law, 27th June, 1861.

(*a*.) Besides the duty, a surtax of 9·60 lire for the beer and of 4 lire for effervescing liquids will be levied on every hectolitre.

Category I.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	L. c.	
Oils—					
Of olive	100 kilo.	3 00	100 kilo.	3 00	F.
Of sesamum, poppy, and others not especially enumerated, for burning or for food	,,	10 00	,,	6 00	
Of colza and ravizzone	,,	5 00	,,	2 00	A.
Of hemp-seed, flax-seed, cocoa-nut, common nut, beech, fish, and others not used for food or for burning ..	,,	5 00	,,	5 75	F.
Mineral oils—					
Raw	,,	19 00	..	..	
Rectified, purified, or refined: benzine and oils distilled from resin, except turpentine:					
In barrels	,,	25 00	..	..	
In cases	,,	24 00	..	..	
Volatile and essential oils—					
Of cinnamon, cloves, mace, rose, and sassafras	1 kilo.	3 00	..	..	
Of raw or refined camphor ..	,,	40 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
Of caoutchouc..	,,	20 00	..	..	
Of orange	,,	0 60	..	..	
Others not mentioned	,,	0 60	..	..	
Category II. (See also Notes, page 113.)					
Colonial Products, Vegetable Juices, Medicinals, Chemicals, Colours, Dyeing and Tanning Materials, Various Articles, and Perfumery.					
Colonial Products—					
Cocoa—					
In grains	100 kilo.	30 00	..	..	
Simply crushed	,,	50 00	100 kilo.	35 00	F.
Bark and sweepings	,,	10 00	..	..	
Coffee	,,	60 00‡	..	..	
Cinnamon—					
Fine (of Ceylon)	1 kilo. .	1 20	..	..	
Common (of Goa)	100 kilo.	50 00	..	..	
Sweepings of	,,	15 00	..	..	
Cassia ligneous	,,	50 00	..	..	
Sweetmeats and preserves, with honey or sugar	,,	40 00	..	..	
Cloves	,,	100 00	..	..	
Molasses	,,	6 00	100 kilo.	6 95	F.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.
‡ Law of April 19, 1872.

Category II.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Colonial Merchandize, *continued*—					
Nuts, *moscate*—					
With the shell	100 kilo.	35 00	..	..	
Without shell	1 kilo. .	2 00	..	..	
Pepper and pimento	,,	40 00	..	..	
Syrups—					
For beverage	100 kilo.	30 00	..	..	
Of fecola	,,	10 00	..	..	
Tea	1 kilo. .	3 00	..	..	
Vanilla..	,,	2 50	..	..	
Saffron	,,	2 50	..	..	
Sugar (*a*)—					
Refined, either in powder or in leaf.	100 kilo.	25 00	100 kilo.	28 85	F. and A.
Unrefined	,,	18 00	,,	20 80	
Of milk	,,	18 00	..	Free	S.
Vegetable Juices—					
Pure gums—					
Of Europe	,,	4 00	..	..	
Exotic gums of Sarcocolla ..	,,	15 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
,, ,, Kino	,,	15 00	,,	2 00	
,, ,, other qualities ..	,,	15 00	..	..	
Resins—					
Indigenous, of an evaporating and combustible nature (raw) ..	,,	1 00	100 kilo.	1 00	F.
Purified (turpentine of every kind).	,,	5 00	,,	2 00	
Exotic resins and resinous gums—					
Copal, dammar, natural lacquer, or resin of lacquer	,,	2 00	..	..	
Those called balsams, viz., benzoin, storax, and others not named ..	,,	15 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
Others not denominated	,,	15 00	..	..	
Particular kinds of juices—					
Lime juice and lemon juice ..	,,	1 00	..	Free	
Catechú	,,	8 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Manna	,,	30 00	,,	2 00	
Opium	1 kilo. .	2 50	,,	2 00	
Aloes	100 kilo.	15 00	,,	2 00	
Liquorice	,,	15 00	,,	4 00	
Of dried vegetables	100 kilo.	15 00	,,	2 00	
Not mentioned..	,,	15 00	..	..	
Medicines—					F.
Medicinal lichens	100 kilo.	5 00	..	..	
Herbs, flowers, and leaves used in medicines	,,	5 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Fruits and seeds—					
Cassia and tamarind, natural or in paste	,,	6 00	..	..	
Cassia and tamarind in pulp and preserved	,,	30 00	..	..	
Mustard seed	,,	6 00	..	Free	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*) All sugars are to be considered refined that show a degree higher of superiority to the sample No. 20, Dutch, and those of an equal purity or inferior to the sample are to be classified as unrefined.

Category II.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Medicines, *continued*—					
Roots—					
Ipecacuanha	100 kilo.	30 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Liquorice	,,	3 00	..	Free	
Rhubarb, Monk's rhubarb, and jalap	,,	30 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Not named of other kinds ..	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Barks—					
Of lemon, orange, and their species	..	Free	..	Free	
Peruvian bark	..	,,	..	,,	
Not named	100 kilo.	10 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Agaric, white, or from larch trees ..	..	Free	..	..	
Leeches	100 kilo.	30 00	..	Free	
Musk	1 kilo.	30 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Spermaceti, or white of whale, or cachalot—					
Raw	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Pressed or refined	,,	6 00	,,	2 00	
Medicals—					
Cantharides, dried	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Fruits for distilling (aniseed, cactus figs, berries of the juniper tree, and myrtle berries)	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Castoreum	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Praiss	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Quinine	1 kilo.	1 00	,,	2 00	
Those not named	100 kilo.	10 00	..	..	
Compound medicaments—					
Medicinal waters	,,	10 00	..	..	F.
Elixir of the Grande Chartreuse ..	..	Free	..	..	
Those not named	1 kilo.	1 00	..	..	
Chemical Products—					
Acids—					
Arsenic (white arsenic)	100 kilo.	6 00	..	..	
Benzoic (flower of benzoin) ..	1 kilo.	2 00	..	Free	
Artificial or natural borax ..	100 kilo.	1 50	..	Free	
Ossalic	,,	8 00	100 kilo.	8 00	
Citrine, tartarus, phosphorus ..	,,	8 00	..	..	
Impure gall or tincture of nut-gall	,,	4 00	..	Free	
Hydrochloric (muriatic acid, marine acid, or spirits of salts) ..	100 kilo.	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Nitric (aqua fortis, spirits of nitre).	,,	4 00	,,	1 00	
Oleaginous	,,	5 00	,,	5 00	
Sulphuric (vitriolic acid, spirits or oil of vitriol)	,,	1 00	,,	1 00	
Stearic	,,	5 00	,,	5 00	
Not named	,,	9 00	,,	4 00	
Alkali, viz., ammonia, pure potash or caustic stone and pure soda ..	,,	5 00	..	..	
Alcaloids, and their salts	1 kilo.	2 00	..	..	
Oxide of iron, of lead, of tin, and of zinc	100 kilo.	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Salts—					
Acids of iron, of lead, of copper, and alum (pirolignite of alum) ..	,,	2 00	,,	1 00	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

Category II.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Chemical Products, *continued*—					
Acids—					
Carbonates—					
Of barytes	100 kilo.	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
Of magnesia (white magnesia) ..	,,	8 00	..	..	
Of lead (white lead)	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	3 75	F. and A.
Of potash of any kind (potash used in commerce) and vegetable ashes	,,	0 50	..	Free	A.
Carbonate of soda—					
Potash	,,	0 50	..	Free	
Of other kinds (natron and artificial soda)	,,	0 50	100 kilo.	0 50	
Chloride of soda, lime, and manganese	,,	2 00	,,	2 00	
,, potash	,,	2 00	..	..	
,, potassium	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Nitrate of silver liquid or crystallized	1 kilo.	4 00	..	..	
Nitrate of potash	100 kilo.	10 00	..	Free	
,, soda (cubic nitre) ..	..	Free	..	Free	
Sea salt or chlorid of sodium ..	Prohibited		Prohibited		
Gem salt	100 kilo.	40 00	100 kilo.	40 00	
Sulphate of alumina, potash, or alum, of all kinds	,,	0 50	,,	0 50	
Sulphate of barytes	,,	1 00	,,	1 00	
Sulphate of iron, manganese of copper and of zinc, and bisulphate of iron and of copper, called vitriol of Almonde and of Salzburg	,,	2 00	,,	2 00	F.
Sulphate of magnesia	,,	1 20	,,	1 00	
,, soda	,,	1 00	,,	1 00	
Tartarus or lees of wine.. ..	..	Free	..	Free	
Sulphurete of mercury (cinnabar, or vermilion)	1 kilo.	1 00	100 kilo.	1 00	
Chemical products—					
Cadmium, raw	100 kilo.	10 00	..	Free	
Mineral antimony	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Iodine	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Bromine	,,	10 00	,,	2 00	
Borax, raw	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Kermes, mineral	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Not named	,,	10 00	,,	4 00	
Colours—					
Ink (*a*)—					
Common, to write	,,	10 00	,,	11 55	
Coloured	,,	60 00	,,	11 55	
For printing	,,	10 00	,,	3 75	A.
In powder and cakes	,,	60 00	..	..	
Hematites—					
Plain, of cut stone	,,	6 00	,,	1 00	F.
Compound, with wooden sheathes..	,,	50 00	10 per cent.		
Compound of other kinds ..	,,	50 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Chinese ink for drawing purposes is excluded from the Conventional Tariff.

Category II.—(*Continued.*)	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Colours, *continued*—					
Black—					
Of bone and white calcined bones	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo	2 00	
Of every other kind	,,	5 00	,,	4 00	
Colours—					
Prussiate of potash, red and yellow	,,	10 00	,,	10 00	
Yellow, of stags' bones	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Others not named, in paste and in brick form (small)	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	4 00	
Others not named	,,	10 00	..	..	
Varnish of every kind	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	10 00	
Articles for dyeing and tanning—					
Kermes, in seeds or powder ..	,,	8 00	,,	2 00	
Cochineal	,,	8 00	..	..	
Indigo	,,	6 00	..	..	
Cakes of kermes and gualdo ..	,,	15 00	..	..	
Barks for tanning—					
Unground	..	Free	..	Free	
Ground	100 kilo.	0 20	..	,,	
Articles for dyeing and tanning—					
Orchilla of every colour—					
Ground	,,	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Unground	..	Free	,,	2 00	
Extract of madder—					
Ground	100 kilo.	2 00	,,	2 00	F.
Unground	..	Free	,,	2 00	
Indian saffron in powder ..	100 kilo.	2 00	..	Free	
Sumach, ground	,,	2 00	..	,,	
Lacca	,,	2 00	..	,,	
Roots and woods used for dyeing and tanning, not named—					
Ground	,,	2 00	..	,,	
Not ground	..	Free	..	,,	
Articles for dyeing and tanning, not named—					
Ground	100 kilo.	2 00	..	..	
Unground	..	Free	..	..	
Various articles and perfumery—					
Starch	100 kilo.	10 00	100 kilo.	1 50	
Wax—					
Yellow, not worked	,,	12 50	3 per cent.		
,, worked	,,	25 00	,,		
White, not worked	,,	20 00	,,		
,, worked	,,	40 00	,,		
Waste and meltings of candles ..	,,	15 00	..		
Sweepings, otherwise wax earth ..	,,	6 00	..		
Sealing-wax	1 kilo.	1 00	10 per cent.		
Chicory‡	100 kilo.	..	100 kilo.	25 00	A.
,, roasted	,,	2 50	,,	5 00	
,, ground	,,	20 00	,,	5 00	
Chocolate	,,	50 00	,,	35 00	F.
Gunpowder [1]—					
Having the grains under one millimetre in diameter	1 kilo.	1 50	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

‡ There is a surtax of 30 lire per 100 kilos. on prepared chicory.

[1] Law, 3rd June, 1869.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
CATEGORY II.—(*Continued*).	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Gunpowder, *continued*—					
Having the grains not less than one millimètre in diameter ..	1 kilo.	0 80	..	..	
Other	,,	0 40	..	..	
Every other explosive product used for arms or mining	,,	1 00	..	..	
Soaps (medical soaps excepted)—					
Ordinary kinds	100 kilo.	10 00	100 kilo.	6 00	
Perfumed	,,	60 00	,,	6 00	
Spices, prepared—					
Liquid mustard, or in compound ..	,,	15 00	,,	5 00	F.
Sauces	,,	30 00	,,	25 00	
Not named	,,	30 00	..	..	
Sponges—					
Common	,,	20 00	100 kilo.	20 00	
Fine..	1 kilo.	1 00	1 kilo.	0 50	
Perfumery—					
Civet	100 kilo.	60 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Ambergris	,,	60 00	,,	2 00	
Not mentioned	,,	60 00	10 per cent.		
CATEGORY III.					
Fruits, Seeds, Kitchen Garden Products, Plants, and Forage.					
Fruits—					
Green—					
Oranges, bergamots, and lemons ..	100 kilo.	5 00	..	Free	F.
Citrons and limes, also in salt water	,,	0 10	..	..	
Carobs	,,	1 50	..	..	
Grapes	..	..	Half the duty imposed on wine per hectol.		
Not named	100 kilo.	1 00	..	Free	F.
Dried or pressed—					
Dates	,,	12 00	100 kilo.	8 00	
Pistachios, with shell	,,	9 00	,,	8 00	F.
,, cleansed	,,	30 00	,,	8 00	
Not named (*a*)	,,	8 00	,,	2 00	S.
Preserved (including cucumbers and water melons)—					
In vinegar or salt	,,	8 00	,,	2 00	S.
In oil	,,	15 00	,,	8 00	F.
In spirits of wine	,,	20 00	,,	8 00	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Under this term are comprised for the application of the Treaties all those not named under the title of "preserved fruits," which follows.

Category III.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	L. c.	
Fruits, &c., *continued*—					
Oleaginous—					
Almonds—					
In shells	100 kilo.	5 00	..	Free	
Cleaned	,,	10 00	..	,,	
Nuts and walnuts—					
With shells	,,	1 00	..	,,	
Cleaned	,,	3 00	..	,,	
Green olives	,,	5 00	..	,,	
Kernels of pine-apples—					
With shells	,,	2 00	..	,,	F.
Cleansed	,,	9 00	..	,,	
Not named	,,	3 00	..	,,	
Olives—					
In oil	,,	15 00	100 kilo.	8 00	
In vinegar or salt	,,	8 00	,,	8 00	
In spirits of wine	,,	50 00	,,	8 00	
Caper pickles, in preserve ..	,,	2 00	,,	8 00	
Prepared fruits, viz., apples, apricots, pears, gooseberries, cherries, melons, pumpkins, water melons, mirabelle, medlers, peaches, prunes, quince-apples, mushrooms, raisins, and every kind of forest berries, namely, barberry, blackberry, strawberry, myrtleberry, dried by sun or fire, pressed or cut, or made into marmalade, cooked without sugar	According to the kind.		..	Free	A.
Agaric (amadou)	100 kilo.	6 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
Thistles for carding..	..	Free	..	..	
Forage	..	,,	..	..	
Mushrooms and truffles	100 kilo.	15 00	..	Free	F.
Vegetables—					
Green—					
Beet-roots	..	Free	..	Free	
Others not named	..	,,	..	..	
Salted or preserved in vinegar, in casks	100 kilo.	8 00	..	Free	A.
Other kinds	,,	8 00	100 kilo.	2 00	S.
Various others..	,,	8 00	,,	‡3 00	
Hops	,,	2 50	,,	2 50	F.
Alkaline plants	..	Free	..	Free	
Live plants, stalks, and vine layers, and others, for agriculture	..	Free	..	..	
Chicory root—					
Green	100 kilo.	0 50	100 kilo.	0 25	
Dried, not burnt..	,,	2 50	,,	1 00	F.
Various seeds	,,	1 00	..	Free	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

‡ By Italo-Austrian Treaty, in casks, free.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Category IV. (See also Notes, page 115.)					
Victuals.					
Beehives containing live bees.. ..	..	Free	..	..	
Entrails—					
Fresh	..	Free	..	..	
Salted	100 kilo.	3 00	..	..	
Butter—					
Fresh or prepared	,,	2 00	..	Free	
Salted	,,	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	
Game and venison	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Candles—					
Tallow..	,,	5 00	100 kilo.	5 00	
Stearic..	,,	10 00	,,	10 00	F.
Meat—					
Fresh, and poultry	,,	5 00	..	Free	
Salted or smoked	,,	20 00	..	..	
Extract of meat in loaves and jelly cakes	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Glue, and fish glue	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	3 75	A.
Manure	..	Free	..	..	
Scourings of skins or hides	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	1 00	
Cheese—					
Hard	,,	14 00	,,	4 00	
Soft	,,	14 00	,,	3 00	
Grease—					
Of fish..	,,	5 00	,,	5 75	F.
Of every other kind	,,	1 00	,,	1 00	
Milk	,,	2 00	..	Free	
Snails and tortoises, alive	..	Free	..	..	
Honey, of all sorts..	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	5 00	
Poultry eggs	..	Free	..	..	
Small cakes of nuts and other oily matters	..	Free	..	..	
Pies of game, meat, fish, or poultry ..	100 kilo.	20 00	..	..	
Category V. (See also Notes, page 116.)					
Fish.					
Fish—					
Of fresh water—					
Fresh	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Prepared	100 kilo.	4 00	100 kilo.	4 60	
Of sea water—					
Fresh	,,	4 00	..	Free	A.
Dry or smoked	,,	4 00	100 kilo.	4 60	F.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
CATEGORY V.—(*Continued.*)	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Fish, *continued*—					
Salted—					
Sardines, anchovies, "cospettori" and pilchards	100 kilo.	0 25	,,	0 25	A.
Others	,,	4 00	,,	4 60	F.
Pickled in oil	,,	10 00	,,	10 00	
CATEGORY VI.					
(See also Notes, page 116.)					
Cattle.					
Horses and mares—					
Of the value of 300 lire and under ..	Per head	6 00	Per head	6 00	S.
Above the value of 300 lire ..	,,	20 00	,,	6 00	
Mules, both sexes	,,	6 00	,,	3 00	
Asses, both sexes	,,	0 50	..	..	
Oxen and bulls	,,	15 00	Per head	15 00	A.
Cows	,,	8 00	,,	7 50	
Heifers	,,	5 00	..	..	
Bullocks and young bulls	,,	5 00	Per head	5 00	A.
Calves, viz., animals under one year ..	,,	2 00	..	..	
Cattle of the sheep kind—					
He-goats, she-goats, kids, and moufflons..	,,	0 25	..	..	
Sheep, lambs, and rams	,,	0 25	..	Free	A.
Pigs—					
Above 20 kilog.	,,	2 00	..	..	
Below 20 kilog., and not less than 10 kilog.	,,	0 50	..	..	
Sucking-pigs below 10 kilog. ..	,,	0 50	..	Free	A.
CATEGORY VII.					
(See also Notes, page 116.)					
Hides.					
Hides, raw, green or dried	..	Free	..	Free	F.
,, of porpoise	..	,,	..	,,	
Furriery—					
Raw hides for furs	100 kilo.	4 00	..	..	
Prepared hides, with hair on, of bear, of lion, of panther, and similar ..	,,	15 00	..	..	
Not named	,,	10 00	..	..	
Bags, separate hides or parts of hides of ermine, marten, hamster, calaca, petit-gris, and such ..	100 kilo.	30 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

Category VII.—(*Continued.*)	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	L. c.	
Hides—					
Prepared in crest, that have not undergone tanning	100 kilo.	20 00	100 kilo.	15 00	F.
Tanned	,,	40 00	,,	15 00	
Various—					
Of swan, goose, lamb, prepared and cut for fans	,,	20 00	,,	15 00	
Of lamb and kid, white or coloured, to make gloves	,,	20 00	,,	15 00	
Of sheep, of any colour	,,	40 00	,,	45 00	
Calfskin	,,	40 00	,,	15 00	
Morocco or coloured goat skins of any kind	,,	70 00	,,	80 00	
Varnished	,,	100 00	,,	80 00	
Dressed	,,	70 00	,,	15 00	
Cut for boots, half boots, and buskins	per pair	0 25	..	15 00	
Vellum and parchment	100 kilo.	13 00	100 kilo.	15 00	
Parings of leather	,,	1 00	..	Free	
Manufactures of skins and furs—					
Covers of pistol-cases and horse-cloths—					
Plain	1 kilo.	2 00	..	..	
Trimmed or embroidered with fine gold or silver	,,	4 00	..	..	
Maniccie di pelli—					
Fine	each	4 00	..	..	
Common	,,	2 00	..	..	
Articles not named made with hides—					
Fine	1 kilo.	4 00	..	..	
Common	,,	2 00	..	..	
Articles of saddler's and pack-saddle-makers—					
Pack-saddles	each	0 50			
Pistol-cases	per pair	0 50			
Harness—					
Plain	100 kilo.	40 00			
Ornamented	,,	60 00	100 kilo.	50 00	F.
Horse-cloths and other articles, woven or trimmed	1 kilo.	2 00			
Saddles	each	10 00			
Not named	100 kilo.	50 00			
Various works in leather—					
Leather gloves of every kind, even such simply cut	per pair	0 15	5 per cent.		F.
Buskins, half-boots, small light shoes, shoes, and slippers	,,	0 50	100 kilo.	50 00	F.
Leather breeches	each	4 00			
Wine and oil skins, either new or old	100 kilo.	12 00			
Boots and gaiters	per pair	1 00	100 kilo.	50 00	F.
Valises	each	2 00			
Not named	100 kilo.	50 00			

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Category VIII.					
(See also Notes, page 117.)					
Hemp, Flax, and Manufactures therefrom.					
Hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibre—					
In stalks, raw, green, dried, and steeped	..	Free	..	..	F.
Coarse (tow and wadding) ..	..	,,	..	..	
Coarse	100 kilo.	0 50	..	Free	
Carded..	,,	2 50	..	,,	
Cordage—					
Of hemp, and cables either natural or tarred	,,	3 00	100 kilo.	3 00	
Of esparto, lime, and other vegetables	100 kilo.	1 50	..	..	
Nets, new, or still serviceable ..	,,	12 00	100 kilo.	4 00	
Threads of hemp or flax—					
Plain, raw, washed, and bleached ..	,,	10 00	,,	11 50	S.
Coloured	,,	20 00	,,	17 10	
Twisted, raw, washed, and bleached..	,,	20 00	,,	23 10	F.
Coloured	,,	30 00	,,	34 65	
Cloths of hemp or flax—					
Plain, of less than 6 threads of warps (*a*) in the space of 5 millimètres, whether raw or bleached ..	1 kilo.	0 20	,,	23 10	F.
Cloths of hemp, jute, and of tow, for packing; in straps and in tubes (*b*)	,,	0 20	,,	10 00	A.
Of less than 6 threads of warp in the space of 5 millimètres, either raw or bleached	,,	0 50	,,	57 75	F.
Tissues of hemp or flax, mixed also with cotton or wool—(*d*)					
Raw, white, or mixed with white, not mentioned in the preceding article[1]	,,	0 50	100 kilo.	57 75	
Dyed—(*c*)					
Having less than 6 threads ..	,,	1 00	,,	38 00	
Above 6 threads	,,	1 00	,,	90 00	
Coloured tissues—					
Having less than 6 threads[1] ..	,,	0 75	,,	38 00	
Above 6 threads[1]	,,	0 75	,,	90 00	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Law, 4th August, 1861.

(*a*.) In enumerating the threads of warps for the clothes made of plain hemp and flax, the principal thread of the warp, although constituted by several twisted threads united into one, is however only to be counted as a single one.—Circular, Feb. 10, 1862.

(*b*.) The indicated cloths, including such as are used for linings, even stiffened, are to have less than 6 threads of warp in the 5 millimetres.—Orders of April 28, 1869.

(*c*.) The distinction of the threads only has reference to the Conventional duties.

(*d*.) See the note (*a*) of Category XI, page 18.

Category VIII.—(*Continued.*)	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.
Tissues of hemp, &c., *continued*—				
Printed	1 kilo.	1 00	1 kilo.	1 15
Embroidered in cotton, thread, or wool..	,,	2 50	,,	..
Oilcloths, varnished, or painted on varnish, for any use	,,	0 75	,,	10 per ct.
Buckram, damask, linen cloths for domestic use, cambric, &c.	As the cloths of their species.		As the cloths of their species.	
Mixed with wool or with cotton ..	Régime of the dominant material.		Régime of the dominant material.	
Hosiery, buttons, and trimmings ..	As the cloths of their species.		As the cloths of their species.	
Braids and ribands—				
Of thread, unbleached, bleached, or dyed..	1 kilo.	1 00	1 kilo.	0 80
Of thread in colours	,,	1 00	,,	..
Lace and tulle	,,	8 00	,,	9 25
Carpets for flooring	,,	0 40	,,	0 40
Phormium tenax	The same regimen as flax.		The same regimen as flax.	
Clothing, linen and every other article not especially tariffed—				
New..	As the cloth they are principally made of.		As the cloth they are principally made of.	
Used	The half of the cloth of which they are made.		The half of the cloth of which they are made.	
Yarn of jute, measuring to the kilogramme—(*a*)				
20,000 mètres or less—				
Single, grey, washed, or bleached..	As the yarns and tissues of hemp and flax.		100 kilo.	10 00
Twisted or dyed			,,	15 00
More than 20,000 mètres—				
Single, grey, washed, or bleached..			,,	20 00
Twisted or dyed			,,	30 00
Tissues of jute of every kind (*b*)	Treated as the yarns and tissues of flax and hemp		15 per cent.	
Hosiery and trimmings of jute				
Braid and ribbons of jute ..				
Category IX. (See also Notes, page 118.) *Cotton and similar Manufactures.*				
Cotton, in wool or in masses [1] ..	..	Free	..	Free
Ditto, in sheets, carded or gummed (wadding) [1]	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	5 75

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Law, 4th August, 1861.

(*a.*) The yarns and tissues of jute, otherwise called hemp of Bengal or of Calcutta, follow the same treatment as the yarns and tissues of hemp.

(*b.*) Tissues of jute, for packing purposes, can be treated as tissues of hemp and tow, at 10 lire per 100 kilog., according to the terms of the Italo-Austrian Treaty.

Category IX.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Cotton yarns (*a*)—					
Grey, single, not measuring above 20,000 metres in every ½ kilo.[1] ..	100 kilo.	15 00	..	..	
Ditto, not measuring more than 20,001 to 30,000 metres to every ½ kilo.[2]	,,	20 00	..	..	
Ditto, above 30,000 metres to every ½ kilo.[2]	,,	25 00	..	..	
Grey, twisted, of any number[3] ..	,,	25 00	100 kilo.	28 85	F.
Bleached or dyed, of any quality or number[3]	,,	30 00	,,	34 65	
Cotton tissues, also mixed with thread or wool (*a*)—					
Grey, weighing from 7 to 11 kilo. and more for every 100 square metres, and of 35 or less threads in the 5 square millimetres[3] ..	100 kilo.	50 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Decree, 14th July, 1866.
[2] Law, 4th August, 1861.
[3] Decrees, 14th July and 8th August, 1866.

(*a*.) For the classification of cotton yarns according to the new assessment, the following rules will have effect:—

It is first to be noticed that the finer the thread the greater will be the number of metres required to make up a given weight.

On this basis the trade number the yarns. This number represents the number of metres required to form, in the countries where the decimal system is in vigour, the half-kilo., in England, the English pound, equal to 453 grammes and 5 decigrammes.

Thus, by the metrical system, the cotton yarns marked with No. 1 represent 1,000 metres to every half-kilo.; No. 10 corresponds to 10,000 metres for every half-kilo., and so on.

In the case, therefore, of cotton yarns coming from countries where the metrical system is in force, it will be easy to tell by the number of the mark the fineness, and thereby the class to which, according to the new Tariff, it belongs.

The cotton marked with No. 1 to No. 20, inclusive, belongs to the first class, taxed at 15 lire.

That marked with No. 21 up to No. 30, inclusive, belongs to the second class, at 20 lire.

And lastly, the cotton marked with No. 31 and upwards, belongs to the class taxed at 25 lire per 100 kilos.

In the English system, No. 1 measures 768 metres 10 centimetres, No. 10 represents 7.681 metres, per English pound.

The proportion between the English pound and the half-kilo. approaches that of ·90 to 100.

The English No. 10 corresponds, as has been shown, to 7,681 metres. By adding to this number a tenth, that is 768 metres 1 decimetre, the total of 8,449 metres 1 decimetre is reached per every half-kilo.; the English No. 10 corresponds, therefore, to the No. 8 of the metrical system, because a yarn measuring 8,449 metres would, in the metrical system be classed as No. 8.

The method of adding a tenth is not, however, the most exact.

The English No. 1 corresponds precisely to 840·85 metres. To find, therefore, the length of the English yarn it is necessary to multiply the number of the mark by ·840·85.

Category IX.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	L. c.	
Cotton tissues, &c., *continued*—					
Bleached, of the weight and number of threads as above described[1] ..	100 kilo.	57 00	..	..	
Others not named above, grey[1] ..	,,	65 00	..	..	
,, ,, bleached[1]	,,	74 00	..	..	
Coloured and dyed[1]	,,	90 00	..	..	
Printed[2]	,,	100 00	100 kilo.	115 50	
Embroidered in thread, cotton, or wool[2]	,,	200 00	,,	232 00	
Waxed, varnished, or painted over varnish, for any use[2]	,,	50 00	10 per cent.		
Gauzes and muslins, embroidered[2] .	1 kilo. .	2 00	100 kilo.	232 00	
Ditto, worked on the loom, bleached[2]	,,	74 00	,,	232 00	
Ditto, ditto, coloured	,,	90 00	,,	232 00	
Mixed with flax or wool[2] ..	Regimen of the dominant material		Regimen of the dominant material		
Hosiery, buttons, Dutch borders, and trimmings (*a*)[2]	As tissues according to species		As tissues according to species.		
Braids and ribbons[2]	1 kilo. .	0 60	..	..	F.
Carpets for flooring[2]	,,	0 20	100 kilo.	23 10	
Lace, tulle, and Berlin knit (*b*)[2] ..	,,	2 00	1 kilo. .	2 30	
Velvet of cotton[2]	,,	0 75	100 kilo.	85 00	
Clothing, linen, and every other article not specially tariffed—					
New..	As the cloth of which they are principally made.		As the cloth of which they are principally made.		
Used	Half that on the cloth of which they are made		As the cloth of which they are principally made		

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Decree, 14th July and 8th August, 1866.
[2] Law, 4th August, 1861.

(*a*.) As to the manner of classifying, in compliance with the newly adopted system, cotton tissues, bleached or grey, it is to be observed that the number of threads is ascertained by means of a "compte fil," adding together those of the warp and those of the weft. The threads not fully within the space of the 5 millimetres will not be counted.

To find the weight in relation to the measure, it will not be necessary to undo all the pieces to measure them separately; this being a course to be followed only on well-based suspicion of fraud, or in cases of tissues of a new kind never before seen in commerce. The officials shall have all the pieces of the same kind put together apart from the other kinds, and choosing one, are to open it. The folds being all of equal breadth, by multiplying the measure of one fold by the number of folds, they will have the total length of the piece. This length is then to be multiplied by the width of the cloth, and the result will be the number of square metres. After verifying the weight, it will be easy to know, by a sum in proportion, the weight of 100 metres, required to be known to apply the duty.

In declarations for the Custom-house, tissues must be indicated according to quality in the terms given in the new Tariff.

(*b*.) Lace of cotton and of false gold. *See* Tissues of Silk mixed with other materials, and Note (*b*) at page 97.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Couventional Tariff.†		
	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Category X. (See also Notes, page 118.) *Wool, Horsehair, Hair and similar Manufactures.*					
Wool in masses (*b*)—					
Natural and wool waste	..	Free	..	Free	
Dyed	100 kilo.	3 00	100 kilo.	3 45	
Horse-hair—					
Rough, of all kinds	,,	2 00	..	Free	
Dyed	,,	2 00	..	,,	
Curled and in cords	,,	3 00	100 kilo,	3 00	
Coarse (articles of)	,,	4 00	,,	4 00	
Hair, of any kind	,,	1 00	..	..	
Yarns of wool or of hair, of any kind (*b*)—					
Natural	1 kilo.	0 40	100 kilo.	46 20[1]	
Dyed	,,	0 60	,,	69 30[1]	
Mattresses of any kind	100 kilo.	10 00	..	..	
Felts—					
Tarred, prepared for soles, to filter, and to sheath vessels	,,	5 00	100 kilo.	5 75	
For hats	,,	15 00	,,	17 30	F.
Tissues of wool or hair, also mixed with thread or cotton—					
Fulled and carded or not ..	1 kilo. (*c*)	1 40	10 per cent.[1]		
Embroidered with thread or cotton .	,,	3 00	..	..	
Shawls, handkerchiefs, cravats, and other articles sold per piece—					
Of or below 50 lire in value (*d*)	As tissues made solid, combed or not.		1 kilo.	3 45[2]	
Above 50 lire in value, mixed with silk or floss silk ..	1 kilo.	3 00	,,	3 45	
	5 per cent.		5 per cent.		
Embroidered—					
Of or below 50 lire in value	As tissues of their kind.		1 kilo.	3 45	
Above 50 lire in value ..	As articles of fashion.		,,	3 45	
			5 per cent.		

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Law, August 4, 1861.
[2] Decree, July 14, 1866.

(*b.*) Wool in masses and scoured or bleached woollen yarn follow the regime of the wool and the natural woollen yarn.

(*c.*) *In applying the Conventional Tariff, the importer, nevertheless, will have the option of paying, instead of the duties* ad valorem *above mentioned, the duty of* 1 *lira and* 60 *centimes per kilog. on woollen tissues. The importer must choose between the two duties at the moment of making the Custom-house declaration.*

(*d.*) Should it be desired to redeem from the Custom-house shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., of or below the value of 50 lire, according to the Treaties, they are to be taxed with the duty of 3 lire and 45 centimes, to which they are specially subjected by the Treaties themselves; and the redemption cannot, therefore, be granted *ad valorem*, as allowed for the other tissues, from which the Treaties themselves treat the shawls as absolutely distinct.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
CATEGORY X —(*Continued*).	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Tissues of horse-hair—					
For sieves	100 kilo.	25 00	100 kilo.	25 00	
Other	,,	40 00	,,	40 00	
Hosiery (*a*) and trimmings	As tissues of their kind.		As tissues of their kind.		
Buttons of horse-hair, of wool, or of hair	1 kilo.	2 00	..	..	
Braid and ribbons of wool or hair, even mixed with thread or cotton ..	,,	2 00	1 kilo.	2 30	
Blankets—					
Of waste wool, threads, and cloth list	,,	0 50	100 kilo.	57 75	
Of any other kind	,,	1 00	1 kilo.	0 80	
Lace of wool	,,	2 00	,,	2 30	F.
Carpets—					
Of flock wool, shreds, and cloth list ..	,,	0 50	..	..	
Of wool	,,	1 00	1 kilo.	1 00	
Clothing, and every other article not specially tariffed—					
New	As the cloth of which they are principally made of.		As the cloth of which they are principally made of.		
Used	Half that on the cloth of which they are made.		Half that on the cloth of which they are made.		
CATEGORY XI. (See also Notes, page 118.) *Silks and similar Manufactures.*					
Silks—					
Eggs of the silkworm	..	Free	..	..	
Cocoons of every kind	..	Free	..	Free	
Raw, rough or twisted	..	Free	..	Free	
Dyed	1 kilo.	3 00	..	Free	
Residues of silk and waste silk—					
Spun and dyed	,,	2 00	..	Free	
Other kinds	..	Free	..	..	
Tissues of silk or floss silk, in pieces, scarfs, handkerchiefs, and shawls—					F.
Of pure silk	1 kilo.	3 00	1 kilo.	3 00	
Of silk mixed—					
With fine gold or silver	,,	3 00	,,	11 55	
With false	,,	3 00	,,	3 50	
Of floss silk, or floss silk mixed with silk	,,	3 00	,,	3 00	
Mixed with other materials (*b*) ..	..	(*c*)	..	(*c*)	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Woollen hosiery must be understood as assimilated to hardened or not hardened tissues.—Circular, December 12, 1860.

(*b*.) By mixed tissues are understood those made of textile materials; tissues, therefore, ornamented with beads, either of glass, steel, cement, or such, are to be excluded.—Circular, April 5, 1865. For elastic braidings made of caoutchouc threads mixed with silken material, *see* Mixed tissues. In cases where the silk does not exceed 12 per cent., *see* Caoutchouc worked in ribbons.—Circular, August 10, 1865.

(*c*.) Mixed tissues will pay the duty of the material predominating in weight; however, when they contain from 12 to 50 per cent. of silk or floss silk, they are subject to the duty of 3 lire per kilo.

Category XI.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Tissues of silk, &c., *continued*—					
Waxed	1 kilo.	3 00	..	10 per ct.	F.
Common bavella, tissues of silk waste, mixed or not with other materials	As mixed tissues.		1 kilo.	0 50	A.
Silk handkerchiefs called "foulards"—					
Raw	1 kilo.	5 00	,,	3 00	F.
Printed or dyed	,,	7 00	,,	3 00	
Lace and tissues in gold and silver, fine or imitation (*a*)	,,	12 00	..	..	
Buttons—					
Of gold or silver filaments	As tissues of gold and silver.		..	..	
Of silk or floss silk	1 kilo.	6 00	..	..	
Of silk and floss silk mixed with thread, cotton, wool, or hair	,,	2 00	..	..	
Tulle	,,	12 00	5 per cent.		
Borders and fringes of pure or mixed silk	,,	12 00	..		
Lace—					
Of silk	,,	12 00	5 per cent.		
With fine gold or silver	,,	12 00	1 kilo.	11 55	F.
With imitation gold or silver	,,	12 00	,,	3 50	
Hosiery, trimmings, coverings, and carpets	As tissues		As tissues		
Ribbons of silk or floss silk—					
Of velvet	1 kilo.	3 00	1 kilo.	5 00	
Others	,,	3 00	,,	8 00	
Mixed (*b*)	,,	3 00	,,	3 00	
			10 per cent. *ad val.*		
Tissues and trimmings—					
With fine gold and silver	,,	3 00	1 kilo.	11 55	
With imitation gold and silver	,,	3 00	,,	3 50	
Clothing and every article not specially tariffed—					
New	As the cloth of which they are principally made		As the cloth of which they are principally made		F.
Used	Half that on the cloth of which they are made		As the cloth of which they are principally made		

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Tissues of real or imitation gold or silver are those entirely formed of threads of gold or silver, real or imitation, named in the Tariff, and not those mixed with animal or vegetable filaments, which follow the régime of mixed silken tissues, to which gold and silver, in this case, are assimilated.—Circular, May 6, 1863. (By this order the Circular of 8th March, 1861, concerning gold and silver trimmings, real or imitation, was repealed.)

(*b*.) The importer has the right to choose between the two duties, 10 per cent. on the value or 3 lire per kilo., at the time of making the declaration.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Category XII. (See also Notes, page 119.) *Cereals, Flour, and Paste.*					
Corn[1]	100 kilo.	1 40	..	..	
Grain, marsaschi, oats	..	1 00	..	..	
Chestnuts[1]	..	Free	..	..	
Potatoes	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Rice	..	Free	..	„	
Flour (*a*)[1]	100 kilo.	2 40	..	..	
Bran[1]	„	0 75	..	..	
Pastes (*a*)	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Bread and sea-biscuit (*a*)	..	Free	..	..	
Lees	..	Free	..	..	
Category XIII. (See also Notes, page 119.) *Timber and Wooden Wares.*					
Charcoal	..	Free	..	..	
Staves (*b*)—					
Of oak..	Per metre	0 03	..	..	
Of other wood	„	0 01	..	Free	F.
Firewood..	..	Free	..	..	
Timber used by cabinet makers—					
Not sawn	100 kilo.	2 00	..	..	
Sawn—					
Into tables or planks of or below one centimetre in thickness ..	„	12 00	..	..	
Into tables above that thickness ..	„	5 00	..	..	
Boards (thin) sawn only on one side, or sheets for veneering ..	„	12 00	100 kilo.	2 75	A.
Wood—					
In boards, or in squares inlaid for pavements	„	2 00	..	..	
Roughly made, sawn, or simply squared with the hatchet ..	..	Free	..	Free	F.
In little boards for boxes, pails, sieves, riddles, drums, &c. ..	100 kilo.	3 00	..	„	
For hoops of any length	1,000	0 30	..	„	
Casks, empty, new or old, finished or in pieces—					
With wooden hoops	hectol.	0 50	..	„	F.
With iron hoops	„	0 50	10 per cent.		

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Decree, 14th July, 1866.

(*a*.) There is levied a grinding tax (macinaio) of 2 lire 40 c. on every quintal net weight of corn flour; on Indian corn (maize) and rye flour, 1 lira 20 c.; on oat flour, 1 lira 44 c.; on other cereals, vegetable and chestnut flours, 60 c.; on bread, biscuits, and paste is to be imposed the surtax for the flour of which they are made; on the mixed products of flour, that of the predominant flour in weight.

(*b*.) Staves of evergreen oak, oak tree, and similar, as those of oak.—Circular November 5, 1864.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
CATEGORY XIII.—(*Continued*).	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Casks, &c., *continued*—					
In pieces, or joined to the hoops—					
Of wood	5 per cent.		Free		F.
Of iron	..	..	10 per cent.		
Furniture of common wood, varnished or lacquered, veneered (*a*), inlaid, carved or not, also with metal fittings—					
Plain	100 kilo.	10 00	,,		
Lined or stuffed	,,	50 00	,,		
Furniture of bent wood for seats, as also tables and beds of such wood not varnished, that is to say, without lacquer, not inlaid with metal, not stuffed or carved..	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	7 00	A.
Cabinetmakers' furniture of every kind in wood	,,	50 00	..	..	
Stakes and poles	,,	0 10	..	Free	F.
Roots for brushes	,,	1 00	..	..	
Brooms, common	,,	1 00	..	Free	
Oars	per pair	0 50	..	,,	
Cork—					
Not worked	100 kilo.	0 10	..	,,	
Worked	,,	10 00	100 kilo.	10 00	
Utensils and various articles—					
For carpenters' use in the construction of houses and boats	,,	6 00	..	Free	S.
Common	,,	6 00	10 per cent.		F.
Not named	,,	8 00	10 per ecnt.		
Veneers of any kind	..	Free	..	..	
CATEGORY XIV.					
(See also Notes, page 119.)					
Paper and Books.					
Paper—					
White and made of coloured paste, of all qualities..	100 kilo.	10 00	100 kilo.	10 00	F.
Coloured, gilt, or painted	,,	30 00	,,	25 00	
For paperhangings	,,	30 00	,,	25 00	
Prints, lithographs, and labels ..	,,	60 00	..	Free	
Blotting and thick paper for wrapping (*b*)	,,	8 00	..	Free	A.
Playing cards and chequered—					
Cards	per pack	0 20	per pack	0 20	F.
Chequered cards	,,	0 40	,,	0 40	
Maps	100 kilo.	30 00	..	Free	F.
Paste-board of any kind	,,	8 00	100 kilo.	8 00	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Furniture made of common wood, veneered or carved, entirely or partly of cabinetmakers' woods. See furniture of cabinetmakers' woods.

(*b*.) To be considered as wrapping paper, it is not necessary for it to have the two qualities of blotting and thick. One of the two is enough. Under blotting paper are understood only those papers known in commerce under this name, and certainly not every and any paper without glaze.

Category XIV.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Books, printed or not—					
In the Italian, dead, or foreign languages, loose or simply bound ..	100 kilo.	15 00	..	Free	F.
Bound—					
In pasteboard, leather, or parchment	,,	15 00	1 kilo.	1 00	
In silk velvet, or otherwise, ornamented with gold or silver ..	1 kilo.	1 00	,,	1 00	
In velvet or otherwise	..	..	,,	1 00	
Scientific manuscripts and business papers	..	Free	..	..	
Music—					
Printed	100 kilo.	15 00	..	Free	A.
Manuscript	,,	15 00	..	..	
Category XV. (See also Notes, page 120.) *Mercery, Hardwares and Miscellaneous Articles.*					
Arms—					
Bayonets	100 kilo.	20 00	100 kilo.	23 10	F.
Gun-barrels	Each ..	1 00	Each ..	1 15	
Pistol-barrels	,,	0 35	,,	0 40	
Guns—					
Muskets	,,	2 00	,,	2 30	
Fowling-pieces ..	Each barrel	3 00	,,	3 45	
Pistols	Each ..	1 50	,,	1 70	
Blades of swords and sabres—					
Gilt or damasked (*a*)	,,	0 45	,,	0 50	
Ordinary	100 kilo.	24 00	100 kilo.	27 70	
Swords and sabres with hilts—					
Of steel	Each ..	2 25	Each ..	2 60	
Of silver	,,	6 00	,,	6 95	
Of silver gilt	,,	9 00	,,	10 40	
Of other metal—					
Plain	,,	1 50	,,	1 75	
Gilt or silvered	,,	3 00	,,	3 45	
Boxes and imperials of coaches ..	,,	2 00	..	..	
Caps	,,	0 50	..	..	
Large caps or hats, military (helmets, casques, &c.)	,,	1 00	..	..	
Canes and reeds—					
Rough	..	..	..	Free	F.
Boggy	..	Free	..	..	
Exotic and unmounted	100 kilo.	1 00	..	..	
Common, in pieces, for weavers' combs	,,	1 00	..	..	
Others of a common kind	..	Free	..	..	
India-rubber and gutta-percha—					
Rough, solid or liquid	100 kilo.	2 50	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Sword blades damasked, are meant not only those really from Damascus, but also those having designs or patterns imitating damask; whilst all other blades simply engraved, or having works or designs engraved by aquafortis, are considered ordinary blades.—Circular of July 1861.

Category XV.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
India-rubber, &c., *continued*—					
Worked	100 kilo.	25 00	100 kilo.	28 85	F.
Worked in braidings or in ribbons (*a*)	1 kilo. .	1 00	,,	115 50	F.
Spun and in straps for machines and mechanical instruments	100 kilo.	4 00	,,	4 60	F.
Hair—					
Not worked	,,	1 00	..	..	
Made up into wigs, &c.	1 kilo. .	2 00	..	..	
Hats of every kind (*b*)—					
Of straw, of or below the value of 5 lire	Each ..	0 30	..	Free	F.
Ditto, above the value of 5 lire ..	,,	1 00	..	Free	F.
Not of straw, except those trimmed for women[1]	10 per cent,		..	..	
Trimmed, for women[1]	Each ..	4 00	..	..	
Printing types—					
New	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	5 75	F.
Used	,,	5 00	,,	3 00	F.
Skeletons for articles of fashion ..	1 kilo. .	60 00	..	..	F.
Coral—					
Rough, of every quality, or cut, not mounted	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Worked, not mounted in gold ..	1 kilo. .	8 00	..	..	
Flowers, artificial	,,	12 00	1 kilo. 5 per cent. *ad val.*	5 00	F.
Trimmings or detached parts of artificial flowers	,,	5 00	1 kilo. 5 per cent. *ad val.*	5 00	F.
Basket-makers' works—					
Coarse	100 kilo.	5 00	..	Free	A.
Fine	,,	20 00	100 kilo.	20 00	F.
Matting	,,	2 00	,,	2 00	F.
Ships' instruments	2 per cent. *ad val.*		..	..	
Combs for weaving and their spindles ..	100 kilo.	5 00	100 kilo.	5 75	F.
Cards for carding, and their accessories.	,,	5 00	,,	5 75	F.
Machines and machinery (*c*)[1]—					
Fixed steam and hydraulic machines, exclusive of the boiler	,,	6 00	..	..	
Agricultural, industrial, and artistic..	,,	4 00	..	..	
Locomotive and marine engines ..	,,	8 00	..	..	
Gasometers	,,	6 00	..	..	
For spinning textiles	,,	7 00	..	..	
Brass and other metal apparatus for distilling, &c...	,,	10 00	..	..	
Boilers, of iron, cylindrical or spherical, plain	,,	6 00	..	..	
Boilers, tubular, with tubes of brass, iron, or copper	,,	8 00	..	..	
Boilers, of steel of all shapes ..	,,	12 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Law, April 19th, 1872.

(*a*.) Under the india-rubber trimmings are included all articles of pure india-rubber worked into trimmings, according to Note 42.—Circular, 12th July, 1860.

(*b*.) Panama hats, being formed of bark of trees, cannot be admitted free as those formed with the straw or threads of wheat or other corn.

(*c*.) Detached parts of a machine pay the same duty as the entire machine.—Decree, 14th July, 1866.

CATEGORY XV.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Machines and machinery, *continued*— .					
For locomotion—					
Coaches and wagons for travellers..	Each	10 00	Each	10 00	F
	5 per cent. *ad val.*		5 per cent. *ad val.*		
Coaches and waggons for merchandize	Each	5 00	Each	5 00	
	5 per cent. *ad val.*		5 per cent. *ad val.*		
Ships' boats and canoes.. ..	..	Free	..	Free	
Mercery—					
Common—					
Of wood, including children's toys..	100 kilo.	40 00	100 kilo.	40 00	F.
Needles (sewing)	,,	50 00	,,	57 75	
Horns of beasts prepared ..	,,	50 00	,,	3 00	
Pens—					
Metal (excluding those of gold and silver)	,,	50 00	,,	57 75	
For writing, coarse or prepared..	,,	50 00	,,	Free	
Hooks of every kind	,,	50 00	As worked steel.		
Buttons and brushes (*a*).. ..	As mercery.		As mercery.		
Metallic cloths—					
Of steel or iron	100 kilo.	50 00	100 kilo.	10 00	
Of copper or brass	,,	50 00	,,	13 85	
Pins..	,,	50 00	,,	50 00	
Other	,,	50 00	,,	50 00	
Fine—					
Works in plated metal	,,	100 00	,,	100 00	
Cabinetmakers' works and works in ivory	,,	100 00	,,	100 00	
Other	,,	100 00	,,	100 00	
Knives for arts and trades, with handles of anything but common wood	As mercery.		As mercery.		
Lucifer matches	100 kilo.	50 00	100 kilo.	10 00	A.
Brushes for arts and trades in common wood, not polished nor varnished, and not fitted	,,	50 00	,,	15 00	S.
Hard materials for cutting purposes—					
Teeth—					
Elephant's	,,	10 00	..	..	F.
Wolf's	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Bones, claws of beasts	..	Free	..	,,	
Rough horns of beasts	..	,,	..	,,	
Other	..	,,	..	..	
Fashion (works of)..	1 kilo.	15 00	1 kilo.	5 00	F.
			5 per cent. *ad val.*		
Objects—					
For collections	..	Free	..	Free	
Of uncertain assimilation	10 per cent. *ad val.*		..	..	
Clockmakers' wares (*b*)—					
Watches (pocket)—					
Plain—					
With gold cases	Each	2 00	Each	2 30	S.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) These are buttons not formed of any tissue, such formed of tissues being included in the categories to which they belong,

(*b*.) Patens (bases), glass bells, and divers objects which are not exclusively used to form the movement of clocks and watches, are to pay the duties to which they are respectively subject in the Tariff, as only such articles, though imported separately, as form by their nature an integral part of the mechanism, can be considered as accessories of clocks and watches, and be taxed *ad valorem*.—Circular, April 9, 1861.

Category XV.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Clockmakers' wares, *continued*—					
With any other metal cases ..	100 kilo.	1 00	,,	1 00	S.
Repeating, alarm, or watches of any kind	Each	4 00	..	3 00	S.
Clocks, frames, travelling, or pendulum (*a*)	,,	2 00	Each	3 00	S.
	5 per cent. *ad val.*				
Musical boxes	Each	2 00	,,	2 00	S.
	5 per cent. *ad val.*				
Movements—					
For watches	,,	0 30	,,	0 25	S.
For table, frame, travelling, or pendulum clocks	100 kilo.	50 00	100 kilo.	50 00	S.
For tower, church, and similar clocks	,,	20 00	,,	20 00	S.
Cases for pendulums, in alabaster, bronze, crystal, or wood, &c. ..	Each	1 00	As the works of the material.		S.
	5 per cent. *ad val.*				
Clock-work articles	100 kilo.	50 00	100 kilo.	50 00	S.
Whale-bone—					
Rough	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Cut[1]	100 kilo.	60 00[1]	..	..	F.
Umbrellas (*b*)—					
In silk	Each ..	1 00	Each ..	1 00	F.
Of every other stuff	,,	0 50	,,	0 50	F.
Articles for umbrellas	100 kilo.	20 00	100 kilo.	20 00	F.
Paint brushes	,,	10 00	..	..	
Feathers[1]—					
For ornament—					
Rough	1 kilo.	1 00	..	..	
Worked	,,	30 00	..	..	
For beds	100 kilo.	10 00	..	Free	A.
Rags of any kind	..	Free	..	..	
Musical instruments—					
Organs—					
Church	100 kilo.	10 00	100 kilo.	10 00	F.
Portable	Each ..	4 00	Each ..	4 00	F.
Pianofortes, cottage or grand ..	,,	7 00	,,	7 00	F.
	5 per cent. *ad val.*		5 per cent. *ad val.*		
Not named of every other kind, wind, cord, &c.	Each ..	0 50	Each ..	0 50	F.
Instruments, optical, calculating, precision, observation, surgical, physical, and chemical for laboratories ..	100 kilo.	20 00	100 kilo.	10 00	F.
Tissues—					
For hats, in leaves of straw, bark, esparto, &c.	,,	25 00	..	..	
For other objects—					
In leaves of straw	,,	25 00	..	..	
In leaves of bark or esparto ..	,,	2 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Decree, 14th July, 1866.

(*a*.) Pendulum clocks are included in the Conventional Tariff amongst those for table, frames, and for travelling,—Circular, October 3, 1865.

(*b*.) Umbrellas.—For their classification attention is exclusively paid to the stuff which covers externally the skeleton, not to the internal lining.—Circular, November 5, 1864.

	Import Duty.				
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†		
CATEGORY XV.—(*Continued*).	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.	
Plaits of straw, bark, esparto, &c.—					
For hats—					
Fine..	100 kilo.	50 00	100 kilo.	5 00	F.
Coarse	,,	15 00	,,	5 00	
For cordage and other	,,	2 00	,,	2 00	
Fans, fine, exceeding the value of 5 lire each	Each 5 per cent.	1 00	..	..	
CATEGORY XVI. (See also Notes, page 122.) *Metals and Metal Manufactures.*					
Iron—					
Iron ore	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Cast, in masses or in fragments of old articles	..	,,	..	Free	
Worked (*a*)—					
Polished, turned, tinned, enamelled, or varnished, also ornamented with other metals	100 kilo.	4 00	100 kilo.	4 60	
Not polished, turned, &c. ..	,,	4 00	,,	4 00	
Objects in cast iron and iron ..	According to the material and specie.		Like the dominant material.		
Railway chairs	100 kilo.	0 50	100 kilo.	0 60	
Of first fabrication, in bars, rods, &c., of any form and diameter[1] ..	,,	4 00	,,	4 62	A.
Wire (*b*), drawn	,,	7 00	,,	8 10	F.
Rails for railways, of iron or steel ..	,,	1 00	,,	1 15	
Of second fabrication—					
Plain	,,	10 00	,,	11 55	
Ornamented with other metals ..	,,	12 00	,,	13 85	
In beams, boards, or axle-trees of vehicles, also anvils, sledge hammers, and ploughshares[1]	,,	6 00	,,	6 93	A.
Rolled—					
Plates of 4 millim. in thickness, or above[1]	,,	4 00	,,	4 62	
Plates of less thickness, or also in pipes	,,	8 00	,,	9 25	F. and A.
Tin plates—					
Not manufactured	,,	8 00	,,	9 25	F.
Manufactured, also with small ornaments of other metals ..	,,	15 00	,,	15 00	
Steel—					
In bars, rods, or old broken articles	,,	12 00	,,	13 85	
Drawn or worked	,,	20 00	,,	23 10	A.
Rolled in sheets or plates ..	,,	12 00	,,	13 85	F.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

[1] Decree, 14th July, 1866.

(*a*.) Cannons of cast iron are included under this term.

(*b*.) Wire is to be treated as drawn only when less than 7 millim. in diameter. All wire of or above 7 millim. in diameter is to be treated as iron of the first fabrication, even though drawn. Even cylindrical rods having less than 7 millim. in diameter are admitted as drawn iron wires.

Category XVI.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Steel, *continued*—					
Springs for carriages and such like ..	100 kilo.	15 00	100 kilo.	15 00	F. and A.
Instruments—					
Knives for arts and trades, and knives with common handles of wood, not ornamented ..	,,	8 00	,,	9 25	F. and A.
For arts and trades, for agriculture, of iron, of steel, or of iron and steel	,,	8 00	,,	9 25	F. and A.
Pottery and broken iron	..	Free	..	Free	A.
Chips, filings, and dross	..	,,	..	Free	F.
Graphites (carburet of iron and lead) ..	100 kilo.	4 00	..	Free	F.
Copper and brass—					
Ore	..	Free	..	Free	F.
In cakes, masses, rosettes, fragments, &c.	100 kilo.	4 00	100 kilo.	4 00	F.
Rolled	,,	8 00	,,	9 25	F.
Hammered (for boilers)	,,	12 00	,,	12 00	F.
Wired	,,	12 00	,,	12 00	F.
Worked—					
Not with iron..	,,	20 00	,,	15 00	F.
With iron	,,	15 00	,,	17 30	F.
Gilt or silvered—					
In ingots	,,	30 00	,,	34 65	F.
Hammered, drawn, and rolled, including tinsel and spangles ..	,,	50 00	,,	57 55	F.
Spun on thread or on silk ..	,,	85 00	,,	98 15	F.
Works of	,,	100 00	,,	100 00	F.
Coins having legal circulation ..	..	Free	..	..	F.
Bronze—					
In cakes, masses, fragments, &c. ..	100 kilo.	4 00	100 kilo.	4 00	F.
Cast into bells, cannons, and other large objects	,,	15 00	,,	17 30	F.
In various articles—					
Not gilt	,,	50 00	,,	50 00	F.
Gilt	,,	100 00	,,	100 00	F.
Filings of copper, brass, and bronze ..	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Lead—					
Ore	..	Free	..	Free	F.
In cakes and fragments	100 kilo.	0 50	100 kilo.	0 50	F.
Hammered, rolled, or in pipes ..	,,	6 00	,,	1 50	S.
Worked	,,	6 00	,,	3 00	F.
In balls, small and other shot ..	,,	20 00	,,	1 50	S.
Alloyed with antimony in masses ..	,,	6 00	,,	3 00	F.
Tin—					
Ore, and in cakes, fragments, and bars	,,	1 00	..	Free	F.
In rods..	,,	5 00	..	Free	F.
Hammered, rolled, or tinfoil ..	,,	8 00	100 kilo.	6 00	F.
Worked into wares, and other large articles	,,	15 00	,,	17 30	F.
Tin-leaves hammered for looking-glasses (bismuthed)	,,	10 00	..	Free	F.
Worked with alloy of antimony ..	,,	15 00	100 kilo.	17 30	F.
Packfong, argentine, or nickel—					
Hammered, rolled, or drawn ..	,,	30 00	,,	10 00	F.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

Category XVI.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Tin, *continued*—					
Worked (German Silver)	100 kilo.	100 00	100 kilo.	60 00	A.
In ingots or rough masses	,,	4 00	,,	4 00	F.
Zinc—(*a*)					
Ore	..	Free	..	Free	
Of first fusion (*a*), in coarse masses, or pigs, in bars or plates ..	100 kilo.	1 00	..	Free	
Rolled	,,	6 00	100 kilo.	4 00	
Fragments of old articles	,,	1 00	..	Free	
Worked—					
Into pipes and other large articles..	,,	6 00	100 kilo.	6 95	F.
Into various articles—					
Not gilt	,,	30 00	,,	8 00	
Gilt	,,	50 00	,,	57 75	
Antimony, prepared (regulus of) ..	,,	15 00	..	Free	A.
Arsenic, metallic	,,	10 00	..	Free	
Cobalt—					
Ore and zaffre	,,	1 00	100 kilo.	1 00	
Other combinations of cobalt ..	,,	1 00	,,	1 00	
Manganese ore	..	Free	..	Free	
Mercury, native, or quicksilver ..	100 kilo.	20 00	..	Free	F.
Statues, modern, of metal, of at least the natural size—					
Of bronze	,,	15 00	..	Free	
Of other metal	As the works of their species.		..	Free	
Category XVII. (See also Notes, page 122.) *Gold, Silver, Relative Works, and Precious Stones.*					
Gold and silver—					
Rough, in masses, ingots, bars, powder, broken jewels, &c. ..	..	Free	..	..	
Hammered into leaves without tare for the paper—					
Gold	1 kilo.	8 00	1 kilo.	9 25	F.
Silver	,,	4 00	,,	4 60	
Drawn or rolled	,,	3 00	..	..	
Spun on silk	,,	6 00	..	..	
Goldsmiths' wares and vases, plates, &c.—					
Of gold	1 hectog.	10 00	3 per cent.		
Of silver	1 kilo.	12 00	,,		
Of silver gilt, throughout or partly	,,	24 00	,,		S.
Jewellery—					
Of gold	1 hectog.	16 00	,,		
Of silver	1 kilo.	20 00	,,		
Of silver gilt, throughout or partly.	,,	30 00	,,		

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Zinc.—Plated zinc is considered as zinc of first fusion if of the thickness of 4 or more milimetres, that under that thickness being treated as rolled zinc.

(*a*.) To the words "zinc of first fusion" are to be added "in cakes or fragments" and "the old and unserviceable without a new fusion."

Category XVII.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Gold and silver, *continued*—					
Goldsmiths' wares and jewellery, in gold, silver, platina, and other metals	According to the material and the kind.		3 per cent.		S.
Precious stones—					
Agate and other stones of the same kind, worked	1 per cent.		10 per cent. *ad val.*		F.
Those not named (*a*)	,,		Free		F.
Coins of gold and silver	..	Free	..	..	
Category XVIII. (See also Notes, page 123.) *Stones, Earths, and other Fossils.*					
Rock crystal—					
Rough	..	10 00	..	Free	F.
Worked	1 per cent.		..	,,	F.
Marble, of any quality—					
Rough, squared, rough hewn, or pulverized	..	Free	..	,,	F.
In slabs, pieces, or flats, simply sawn, without other work—					
150 centim. or less in length ..	Each	0 20	..	..	
Of greater length	,,	0 30	..	..	
Alabaster and marble—					
In slabs of 16 centim. and more in thickness	..	..	Each	0 50	S.
Carved, moulded, or polished ..	..	..	,,	0 75	S.
Carved, moulded, polished, or otherwise worked—					
Baths of any dimension ..	Each	10 00	..	..	
Balusters and pillars for balconies	,,	0 30	..	..	
Mill-stones for the use of vermicelli makers	,,	2 00	..	..	
Mortars of any diameter ..	,,	0 10	100 kilo.	0 75	S.
Squares of any form—					
25 centim. or under in length .	..	5 00	..	0 75	S.
From 25 centim. to 41 ..	..	8 00	..	0 75	S.
From 41 to 61	..	12 00	..	0 75	S.
Above 61	As for slabs.		..	0 75	S.
Steps of stairs, frames, and bases for balconies and small door-posts	per each decimeter in length	0 10	..	0 75	S.
Slabs, cleaned or polished—					
Up to the length of 150 centim. ..	Each	1 50	..	0 75	S.
Of greater length	..	2 00	..	0 75	S.
Billiard balls of marble	..	10 00	..	0 75	S.
In various works	5 per cent.		..	0 75	S.
Alabaster—					
Rough or pulverized	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Carved, moulded, or polished ..	5 per cent.		..	0 75	S.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Fine pearls are included among the precious stones not named.

Category XVIII.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Marble (chalky) and other stones, also with marble, for building purposes—					
Rough, cut or sawn	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Sculptured or cleaned	5 per cent.		..	0 50	
Statues, modern, in stone or marble ..	5 per cent.		..	Free	
Stones—					
For mills	Each	1 00	..	Free	
Grinding, of any dimensions ..	,,	0 10	..	Free	
Materials—					
Slates	..	Free	..	Free	F.
Calcinated or fused lime	100 kilo.	0 10	..	,,	
Chalk, prepared, ground, or calcinated	,,	0 10	..	,,	
Bricks and flat tiles (*a*)	per 1000	2 00	..	,,	
Tiles and small squares of clay ..	,,	3 00	..	,,	
Pipes of baked clay	,,	10 00	..	,,	
Ditto for drainage (*b*)	,,	1 00	..	,,	
Not named	..	Free	..	..	
Stones and earths used in arts and trades—					
Bole of Armenia and sealed earth	100 kilo.	10 00	..	..	
Ochre, ground or simply washed ..	,,	3 00	..	..	
Stones—					
Whetstones, for razors, for fire-places, and for tailors ..	,,	2 50	..	,,	
Ferruginous..	,,	0 60	..	..	
Lithographic, touch-stone, and pumice	,,	1 00	..	,,	
Phosphate, natural	..	Free	..	..	
Not named	..	,,	..	..	
Sulphur—					
Rough or raw	100 kilo.	0 20	..	,,	
Refined or sublimated, and flowers of sulphur	,,	6 00	..	,,	
Bitumen, solid and fluid (*c*) ..	..	Free	..	,,	
Coals, natural or carbonized ..	..	,,	..	..	
Category XIX. (See also Notes, page 123.) *Glass and Crystal Wares.*					
Earthenware articles and pottery—					
Of earth or common clay—					
In tiles, glazed or varnished ..	100 kilo.	0 80	100 kilo.	0 90	F.
Crucibles, oil jars, stoves, plain or ornamented with majolica, and other coarse articles	,,	1 00	,,	1 15	
Various utensils	,,	3 00	,,	2 00	S.

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Fire-bricks, in application of the Treaties, are to be classified as bricks.

(*b*.) Pipes for drainage are made of clay of the common ordinary kind, without varnish or plaster, and have generally a conical form.

(*c*.) See also Mineral Oils. Page 82.

CATEGORY XIX.—(*Continued*).	Import Duty. General Tariff.* Base.	General Tariff.* L. c.	Conventional Tariff.† Base.	Conventional Tariff.† L. c.	
Earthenware articles, &c., *continued*—					
Of majolica and fine clay—					
In tiles for floors	100 kilo.	2 00	100 kilo.	2 00	F.
In various articles—					
White	,,	8 00	,,	8 00	
Gilt, painted, or coloured ..	,,	12 00	,,	12 00	
Of porcelain—					
White	,,	16 00	,,	12 00	
Gilt, painted, or coloured	100 kilo. gross weight	25 00	100 kilo. gross weight	25 00	
Glass and crystal wares—(*a*)					
Panes of glass or crystal—					
Unpolished—					
Of glass	100 kilo.	8 00	100 kilo.	3 75	A.
Of crystal	,,	15 00	,,	3 75	
Polished—					
Not silvered..	,,	15 00	,,	15 00	
Silvered	100 kilo. gross weight	25 00	100 kilo. gross weight	25 00	
Looking-glasses—					
Mounted, including frame—					
Large (exceeding 40 centimetres either in length or width) ..	,,	60 00	..	..	
Small	100 kilo.	40 00	100 kilo.	..	
Objects in crystal—					
Plain or moulded, not coloured or cut	,,	15 00	,,	12 00	
Cut, engraved, or coloured ..	,,	15 00	,,	15 00	F.
Black bottles—					
Half-bottles, common	per 100	1 50	,,	2 00	
Common, of about 1 litre ..	,,	2 00	,,	2 00	
Of larger size	,,	7 00	,,	2 00	
Large glass bottles (demijohns), without distinction as to their capacity (*b*)	Each	0 20	..	..	
Flasks	per 100	1 25	..	..	
Objects of glass—					
Bottles of every form, even coloured (*c*)	As objects of their kind.		..	2 00	
Plain or moulded, not coloured or cut	..	8 00	..	5 00	
Cut, engraved, or coloured . ..	..	15 00	..	7 00	
Conclave glass, not polished ..	..	8 00	..	5 00	A.
Window glass (*a*)	..	8 00	..	5 00	F.
Broken glass	..	Free	..	Free	
Vitrifications and enamels—					
Cut into beryls or false stones, into small grains, and in pieces of crystal bored for lustres.. ..	..	50 00	..	..	
In cakes	..	8 00	..	3 75	A.
In powder	..	8 00	..	..	

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

(*a*.) Panes, small panes, long slips of glass, and glass for windows fabricated by blowing, even coloured or of any measure, shall pay upon being imported into the Neapolitan Provinces from abroad, 6 ducats per cantar, equal to 21 lire 65 c. per 100 kilog.

(*b*.) Large glass bottles ("demijohns") not covered by straw or other coating, are to be treated as bottles of above the capacity of 1 litre.

(*c*.) Under the name of bottles of any form for the Conventional Tariff, are understood also phials ("flacon") in glass, cut, engraved, or coloured; only those of crystal being excluded.

TARIFF.

	Import Duty.			
	General Tariff.*		Conventional Tariff.†	
CATEGORY XX.	Base.	L. c.	Base.	L. c.
See also Notes, page 124.)				
Tobacco.				
Tobacco—				
In leaves and stalks of leaves ..	Prohibited.		..	..
Manufactured in Spain in powder ..	..	12 00	..	..
Other	Prohibited.		..	..

* Additional décimes not included. † Additional décimes included.

NOTES TO THE TARIFF.

CATEGORY I.

Waters, Beverages, and Oils.

(1.) *Wines.*—Wines mixed with medicinal substances, such as absinthe, gentian, ipecacuanha, opium, Peruvian bark, &c., come under the class of compound medicines not specified.

(2.) *Bottles (a).*—Bottles holding less than one litre, and containing liquids, are considered as of 1 litre; those above one litre as two bottles, and so on, litre by litre. The same rule to be observed for liquids in demijohns or small pitchers.

(3.) *Bottled liquids.*—100 bottles are treated as a hectolitre.

(4.) *Common Vinegar.*—Acetic acid or pyrolignic acid, produced by the dry distillation of wood, is comprised under common vinegar. This acid contains a small quantity of empyreumatic oil, which gives it a brownish colour. To be made fit for table use it has to be freed from this oil.

(5.) *Orange juice.*—By this is meant pure orange juice; for, if it be mixed with alcohol, either with or without sugar, it would be considered as compound spirits, and if simply sweetened, as syrup, and as such specially tariffed in Category II.

(6.) *Spirits.*—By plain spirits are meant such as have not undergone any preparation after being distilled; and by compound spirits, spirituous liquids having as their basis spirits distilled with substances producing an agreeable taste or odour, or in which such substances have been dissolved or soaked, either with or without the addition of sugar.

(7.) *Volatile Oils not specified.*—By these are meant pure essences; if mixed or combined with other substances, as, for example, ether or alcohol, they belong to the class of chemical products or to that of compound medicaments not specified.

CATEGORY II.

Colonial Merchandise.

(8.) *Cocoa.*—Broken cocoa-berries, mixed up with bark and sweepings, pay the duty on cocoa-berries.

(9.) *Sweetmeats, Plums, and Preserves.*—Any preparation whatever, excepting such used as medicine, in which honey or sugar is contained, belongs to the class of sweetmeats and preserves. To this class belong lemon, orange, and similar peals mixed with sugar, and all such fruit dried or in liquid; bonbons, sugar-plums, pastils, jujubes, biscuits, almond-cakes, cakes made of sugar, and in general any article made with sugar, with the exception of syrups.

(10.) *Pepper and Capsicum.*—Pepper or capsicum, if ground, would be admitted at the same duty as pepper or capsicum in grain; but if mixed with other substances, as compound medicines.

NOTES TO THE TARIFF.

Vegetable Juices.

(11.) *Resins, called Balsams* (*a*).—This class includes only natural balsams. Artificial or pharmaceutic balsams (compositions of a greasy or spirituous nature) to which the consistency and the sweet odour particular to benzoic resins have been given, come under the class of unnamed compound medicaments.

(12.) *Lime, Lemon, Orange, and Bergamot Juices.*—In this case only juices employed for dyeing purposes are included, and not juices used in medicines, sweetmeats, or beverages.

Medicinal Articles.

(13.) Pulverized medicinal substances are to be considered and treated as compound medicaments not mentioned.

(14.) *Medicinal Waters.*—Among medicinal waters are included those of cinnamon, lime and balm-mint (excepting that made by the Carmelites of Paris), orange-flower and similar, and, generally, all unsugared waters formed by the infusion or distilling of aromatics, and which are not meant to serve as usual beverages.

(15.) *Elixir of the Grande Chartreuse.*—To be exempted from duty it must be proved to come from the Grande Chartreuse in France, by having the convent's mark on the bottles, and a certificate from the Prior; otherwise it would have to pay duty as on compound medicaments not mentioned.

(16.) *Compound Medicaments not mentioned.*—All syrups, opiates, extracts, and other pharmaceutic preparations, belong to the class of compound medicaments not mentioned; as do also various waters for the cure of maladies, and which are not made by the simple distillation of aromatics.

Chemical Products.

(17.) *Gem or Fossil Salt.*—This salt, also called rock salt, is of the same kind, and serves the same purposes, as sea salt. Only when in crystals can it be redeemed from the Custom-house.

Colours.

(18.) *Pencils.*—By pencils are meant those not inclosed in wood, as black stone, graphite, slate, bloodstone, &c., simply cut or sawn in small pieces, square or pointed.

Articles for Dyeing and Tanning purposes.

(19.) *Articles for Dyeing and Tanning purposes, not mentioned.*—Any wood used in dyeing belongs to this class (*b*); but it is to be observed, that to be exempted from duty they are to be in splinters or in irregular lumps, from which no profit could be obtained by turning them into boards or leaves for cabinet-makers' use.

Various Articles.

(20.) *Starch.*—Baked starch is subject to the same tax as that which has not been baked.

(*a*.) To distinguish canfino—which is classed among purified resins—from mineral oil, the following will suffice:—

Canfino, like water, has no colour, or, at most, is of an extremely light yellow, and has an odour resembling essence of turpentine or water of resin, though less disagreeable than these.

Mineral oil, on the other hand, has a most distasteful, strong, and persistent odour, different from essence of turpentine, is always more or less coloured, and sometimes thick.

(*b*.) It is not necessary to have the yellow wood cut up even if in regular trunks; but should it be presented in large or small boards, or in leaves, it must be treated as wood used by cabinet-makers.

(21.) *Explosive Powders.*—To apply rightly the Law, 5th June, 1869, and the relative statute dated 21st June following, regarding the taxation of powders, the following rules are given :—

1. Should powders of different grain, mixed up together, be presented, the duty fixed on the predominating quality is to be applied.
2. Fulminating cotton and explosive powder, formerly assimilated to firing powder, are in future to be classified among the *other explosive products.*
3. *Oxide of alkol* and all other products used for arts, composed with ingredients of firing powder, are to be subjected to the tax on fine powders.
4. Cartridges meant for common arms shall be treated as powder of its kind, that is, for salutes, without balls or shot; and as *explosive products,* if containing projectiles, on the entire weight of the component parts.
5. Caps of powder even with ball, and breech-loading cartridges with capsules, will continue to be treated as *common merceries.*
6. Artificial fireworks also continue as *common merceries.*
7. Regarding the storage and transport of powders, the laws in force for public security must be observed.

(22.) *Prepared Spices, not mentioned.*—Of the various substances comprised under this term the principal are :—

1. All extracts, liquid more or less, prepared as aromatic sauces or juices of meat, fish, or vegetables.
2. Plain or mixed pulverized substances exclusively used in seasoning eatables, not however being any tariffed commodity, but simply reduced to powder, as cinnamon, pepper, capsicum, &c.

(23.) *Sponges.*—Fine sponges are those so-called "fine dure," found in round pieces, flat or irregular, having short fibres, and appearing thorny on touching, showing the part adhering to the rock solely by the presence of small stones.

(24.) *Perfumery.*—Odoriferous waters, aromatized or perfumed vinegars, fine aromatized oils, odoriferous powders, pomatums of any kind; soap, in cakes, powder, or in liquids, used for toilet; and other analogous articles belonging to this class. (*a*)

CATEGORY IV.

Fatty Products.

(25.) *Bee Hives.*—The cells contained in the hives in which the bees were suffocated, are treated as honey, with the deduction, however, of the approximate weight of the hives themselves.

(26.) *Game and Venison.*—After the hunting season is over, their importation, exportation, and circulation is prohibited. The transit will, however, be permitted.

(27.) *Salted Meat.*—Hams, tongues, lard, &c.; prepared meat, such as sausages; cooked meat, meat seasoned with fat or pickled in oil, are classed as salted or smoked meat.

(28.) *Manures.*—Are to be considered as manures only animal or vegetable-animal materials, exclusively adapted to manure the ground, they are :—

1. Dung of any kind.
2. Sediments of marshes and dregs.
3. Vegetative powder, animal excrements, and particularly pigeon's dung.
4. Guano.
5. Dry scum, from sugar refineries.

(*a*.) Soaps having the form of toilet soap, even though not perfumed, are considered as perfumery.

6. Anticarbonic powder, made up of a mixture of various substances, and, among others, arsenic.
7. Red ashes, or the cleaned residue of schistous lignite, which is used in the manufacture of alum.
8. Dregs and stalks of grapes.
9. The residues in dressing leather, unserviceable for other use.
10. "Salmon" juice (azotized saline vegetal).
11. Sulphate of lime, residues from the manufacture of stearic and oleaginous acids.
12. Earthy residue from wax.
13. Waste from animal black.
14. Amurcous and olive husks, or olive dregs.
15. Animal blood.
16. The refuse from large poultry feathers.

(20.) *Cheese.*—According to the Treaties dated the 8th and 24th June, 1851, with Switzerland and Holland, the duties on cheese imported from those countries are fixed at 15 lire per 100 kilog. (*a*) At that date, merchandize taxed at a higher rate than 10 lire per 100 kilog., had the benefit of the tare. It follows, therefore, that the above-named cheese should be admitted with the legal tare; but in that case, the duty is to be 15 lire per 100 kilog.

CATEGORY V.

(30.) *Fish of National Fishery.*—Before granting the exemption of duty, the officials must be certain that they are really the products of national fishery; and to prove this they are, when found necessary, first, to ascertain whether the ship's crew is as prescribed by the laws in vigour; then to ask for the log-book, and other ship's papers; to verify the state of the fishing tackle, and to interrogate the crew itself.

CATEGORY VI.

Cattle. (Beasts of any kind, for slaughter.)

(31.) Cattle for slaughter, dead and entire, are to be taxed as meat quartered or cut up.

CATEGORY VII.

Hides.

(32.) *Untanned Hides for peltry.*—Are considered and therefore treated as peltry all hides or portions of hides capable of being utilized for dress or furniture, when they, according to their species, have their hair or feathers, excepting, however, ostrich and paradise birds' skins, having their feathers, which are taxed as ornamental feathers.

Only such are here meant as are in the state they were when taken from the animals; or such as have been simply dried or filled with ashes, to hinder their corruption during the transport. (*b*)

(33.) *Dressed Hides, with their hair.*—Are considered as such tanned sheep-skins purified or softened so as to be worked.

(*a*.) The above Note (No. 29) is no longer in force, since by the new Treaties stipulated with Holland and Switzerland, cheese is admitted at the lowest duties agreed to in the Italo-French Treaty.

(*b*.) Untanned goat, kid, and common lamb-skins, with their fur, are to be classed among the untanned, green or dried hides, free from duty; whilst the similar skins of hares are to be comprised among the untanned hides for peltry.—Circular, No. 11, 9th April, 1861.

Calf, ox, moufflon, sheep, and similar skins untanned, shall be treated as the above free from duty, as only the less common and more suitable kind for dressing are to be treated as peltry.—Circular, No. 4, 18th February, 1861.

(34.) Swan, goose, and lamb-skins, prepared and cut for fans. Tonkan and other birds'-skins which are operated upon without any previous preparation, are treated as swan, goose, and lamb-skins prepared.

(35.) *Hides cut into shapes for boots.*—By this is meant the four parts required to form a pair of boots; that is to say, the two front and the two back parts. If they be unmatched, they should pay the duty on one pair for every four pieces.

(36.) *Scrapings and Parings.*—This term is applicable to all materials with which glue is manufactured, as parings and scrapings from hides, of whatever quality, including those for parchment; hare, rabbit, doe rabbit, and beaver skins stripped of their fur; dried skins of stock fish, &c.

Such parings as from their size and condition might afterwards be tanned and used in leather works, or any other use, are to be treated as hides of their species, and not as parings.

Old shoes and cartridge-boxes, as also hide-parings still susceptible of serving bootmakers, are subject to the duty on tanned hides of their kind.

Scrapings and parings of hides which can only be used to manure the ground, are treated as manure.

Leaves made of leather scrapings, pressed together and formed like pasteboard, are to be treated as articles of an uncertain assimilation.

(37.) *Fine Hides.*—Are considered as fine hides those of real Astrachan lambs, of ermines, of Zebelline martens, of calancas, of greba, of wolves, lynxes, martens, petit gris, visone, Archangel and Russian blue foxes, cross foxes, and black Siberian foxes.

(38.) *Common Hides.*—Are meant those of Italian or Alpine lambs, so-called kalmitzkis (indigenous Astrachan lambs); those of swans, rabbits, pole cats, lynx cats, common cats, marmots, bears, Puzzolo and common foxes.

CATEGORY VIII.

Hemp, Flax, and Articles Manufactured therefrom.

(39.) When it is found difficult to determine whether cordage imported be yet of use or not, a request should be made for them to be undone, since their assimilation to imported rags can only have effect when it is clear they cannot be turned to other use but rags, or to caulk ships.

(40.) *Mixed Tissues.*—On mixed tissues, the duty on the predominating material is to be applied. (*a*)

(41.) *Hosiery, Buttons, Covers, and Trimmings.*—These articles assimilated to the cloths of their species, are in every case to pay the duty on tissues of or above 9 threads of warp in the 5 millimètres.

Are comprised as hosiery all articles of hand or loom manufacture, and particularly those meant for dress, as socks, drawers, gloves, petticoats, &c.

Regarding gloves no notice is to be taken of the elastic covered over with silk, nor of the three embroidered lines corresponding to the fingers with which gloves are sometimes ornamented; but such containing a larger quantity of silk are to be assimilated to silk hosiery mixed with other materials. (*b*)

The two last paragraphs are meant to apply to Categories IX and X.

(42.) *Galloons and Ribbons.*—Ribbons are distinguishable from trimmings by their being manufactured with the shuttle or made with weft and warp, whilst articles for

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(*a*.) The established rule by which the predominating material in tissues is found, as well as for their classification, is applicable also to buttons, to define the Category in which they have a special term.

(*b*.) To include gloves as silken hosiery mixed with other materials, it is necessary for the silk to exceed 12 per cent. in the total weight.—Law 3,829, 28th July, 1867, p. 403, Vol. vii.

trimmings and fringes are twisted with a spindle, and manufactured with a continued thread. (*a*)

(43.) *Floor Carpets.*—Are considered as floor carpets, coarse thick tissues, printed or made up of hemp, mixed with thick dyed flaxen threads, or of hemp and threads of aloes; as also thick oil-cloths, very firm, and unserviceable for other use.

(44.) *Worn Clothes and Linen.*—Are to be considered as worn clothes and linen, such as have traces of wear.

Old and unserviceable linen, and such as is used in binding and dressing wounds, are classed as rags.

CATEGORY IX.

Cotton and Manufactures therefrom.

(45.) *Lace and Berlin knitting.*—A thick and coarse tissue called "torchons," worked on the loom, and used for curtains and furniture trimmings, is not included as tulle, and must be treated as embroidered tissues. (*b*)

(46.) *Floor Carpets.*—Floor carpets are to be distinguished by their weight and thickness, which renders them useless for other purposes.

CATEGORY X.

Wool, Horsehair, Fur, and Manufactures therefrom.

(47.) *Tarred Felts prepared for Soles and Filters.*—Tarred felt is the thick and coarse kind soaked in tar, used in caulking ships by laying it between the wood and the metal sheets used in plating them. Felt soaked into asphalte, meant to cover hothouses or flower stoves, or other constructions, is assimilated to tarred felt.

Unsewn muffs, and cloths to cover machine cylinders, assimilated to tarred felts, are only such as are extremely thick and unserviceable for other use.

(48.) *Covers and Carpets.*—Covers and carpets of a thick and coarse kind, commonly checked or striped, with which horses conducted by hand are covered, are free from duty when evidently used.

CATEGORY XI. (*c*)

Silks and Manufactures thereof.

(49.) *Tissues of Silk or Floss Silk.*—The treatment of silk or floss silk tissues at 3 lire per kilog., does not solely concern such as are exclusively composed of the said materials, but also all tissues where they are the predominant material.

(50.) *Handkerchiefs, so-called "Foulards."*—Are not to be admitted as foulards, others than those from China and India, and those in imitation of the first named, in pure silk or silk and floss silk mixed, weighing at least 25 grammes each, and of the requisite softness required to serve as pocket-handkerchiefs.

(51.) *Raw Foulards.*—Are considered raw foulards such as are manufactured with natural white silk, as those from China; those, however, manufactured with bleached

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(*a*.) Galloons and ribbons follow the regimen of the dominant material, as all other tissues, according to Notes 40 and 49, with their special duty applied them, as imposed by the Tariff.—Circular, No. 64, of 6th December, 1862.

(*b*.) *Tulle lists.*—Tulle tissues in lists manufactured on the loom are not comprised in the tulles, and are treated, as the so-called "tulles torchons," embroidered tissues.—Circular, No. 161, 12th July, 1860.

Ordinary black tulle is also to be treated as "tulle torchons."—Above-named Circular.

(*c*.) *Tissues mixed with silken material.*—To find the amount of silk in mixed tissues, the rules established by the Law of 28th July, 1867, No. 3,829, are to be followed.

silk, as also those manufactured with raw silk, and that have afterwards been bleached, are assimilated to printed or dyed foulards. These foulards are of a slightly bluish white; the tissue is closely woven and compact, and they are commonly made as handkerchiefs, with a border on the four sides of two or three stripes, having the same colour as its ground. On the contrary, foulards manufactured with white silk, are naturally soft and flabby, and have only a slight consistency, from the silk having received a gummy preparation.

(52.) *Buttons and Trimmings.* When all the external part is of silk or floss silk, and the cotton, wood, copper, &c., only serve as frame or support to the silk, without being apparent, they are to be treated as silk or floss silk. (*a*)

CATEGORY XII.

Cereals, Flour and Paste.

(53.) In the Custom-house declarations, and in the calculations relating to wheat and corn in general, marsaschi, and oats, the hectolitre will be used as measure. (*b*)

CATEGORY XIII.

Timber and Wood Manufactures.

(54.) *Sawn Timber, for Cabinetmakers.*—Leaves or sheets for veneered works, of cherry, maple, ash, walnut, elm, and other indigenous timbers, though grown out of Europe, are classed as sawn timber for Cabinetmakers' use.

(55.) *Casks not put together.*—The import duty of 5 per cent. on the value is only applicable to the staves and wooden hoops. Should there be presented for importation as *undone casks* wooden staves and iron hoops, these last are to be taxed with the duty on iron of second manufacture (plain).

CATEGORY XIV.

Books and Paper.

(56.) *Prints and Lithographs.*—Wood-cuts and lithographs inserted in library works, referred to in the text, only pay the duty on the text itself, whether they form or not the principal part, it being sufficient for the whole to present the condition of a work, and not a collection of wood-cuts or lithographs, and that through numbers of reference, marginal notes, or other signs, they may be recognised as referring to the text.

(*a*.) Trimmings of gold and silver, fine or false, will not follow the treatment imposed on tissues of the kind, excepting when the gold and silver is woven on animal or vegetable material, and the manner of manufacture, established by Note 42 of the Tariff, has been followed. See Note (*a*) to the term "*Tissues in Gold and Silver,*" Category XI.

False gold and silver, woven by two or more threads, simply twisted among themselves, as also worked like plated chain through the wire-drawing machine, or to the shape of ornaments, &c., are to be excluded from the class of trimmings, and to be comprised in their stead as articles of their species.

Fine or false gold tissued on animal or vegetable substances, though uniting many threads twisted among themselves, which do not denote any manner of manufacture special to trimmings, shall be classed among plain tissues, according to the material and the species.—Circular, No. 5, 8th March, 1861.

(*b*.) According to Article 7 of the Custom-house Regulations, on the importation of corn a written declaration must be made if the quantity imported exceeds 20 quintals.

It must be made in the form indicated by Article 24 of the said Regulation. The declaration may be made in hectolitres, in which case the Custom-house officials, after having tested a fair sample, will settle the duty to be imposed.—Article 3 of the Regulation, 24th November, 1864, p. 509, Vol. iv.

(57.) *Cards.*—Cards will be marked, when taken from them from the Custom-house, with a seal. Their importation can only be effected in packets, and not in leaves.

(58.) *Geographical Papers.*—Hydrographical and geographical papers bound in the shape of atlases, are treated as books.

(59.) *Books and Prints.*—For books and prints the regulations in force will be observed.

CATEGORY XV.

Merceries, Hardware, and Divers Articles.

(60.) *Arms.*—By the penal laws, arms considered of an insidious or treacherous nature, such as daggers, poniards, rapiers, swords and sabres in walking-sticks, short pistols, and similar are prohibited.

Custom-house officials are to oppose the introduction of these arms, send back, or keep them if necessary, in case the proprietors refuse to export them again.

(61.) *Worked Hair.*—Under this term are comprised principally hairdressers' works, such as wigs, toupees, curls, &c.; as also tresses for belts, bracelets, cords, &c., and by assimilation, all similar articles manufactured with hair of any kind.

(62.) *Hats of every sort.*—A hat simply hemmed, lined inside, and only having a plain ribbon around it, is not considered as a trimmed hat.

The duty imposed on hats falls on the upper as well as on the brim of the hat, so a top and a brim would only form one hat, and should there be presented to the Custom-house the one apart from the others; two will be considered as forming one hat.

(63.) *Children's Playthings.*—Should playthings be presented in which gold and silver is to be found in larger proportions than common accessories, they should be treated as goldsmiths' wares or jewellery, according to the species.

(64.) *Fine Merceries.*—Hardware or mercery articles, to which a more perfect manufacture has given a higher value, and particularly articles of common gilt metal, silvered or plated, are to be treated as fine mercery, when, however, the Index does not make an exception of them.

Articles of fine cardboard, or cardboard trimmed with tissues, ribbons, tinsels, and similar, or covered over with coloured paper, commonly employed as boxes for sweet-meats (bonbonnières) and others; as also many small articles of hand furniture called toyware (works by cabinetmakers), with or without ornamentation, and not mentioned in the Index, belong to this class.

(65.) *Basket-makers' articles, coarse.*—Are included small and large baskets, hampers, and other articles formed of wood, willows, or bulrushes, coarsely worked, serving for the transport of materials or merchandise, or belonging to rural tools.

(66.) *Basket-makers' articles, fine.*—Are meant those made of thin withies, devoid of their bark, whole or split, or made of other elastic plants or barks into articles of any kind for domestic use.

(67.) *Mats.*—Are meant solely such coarsely worked, usually used for pavements; and such used in the construction of ceilings and for packing goods.

Fine matting used as tapestry and table-covers, are treated as tissues in sheets.

(68.) *Machines not mentioned.*—Are comprised under this term, besides those mentioned in the Index, all the other machines or separated parts of machinery, not able to be classed among machines or their component parts, especially mentioned in the Tariff.

To redeem the foregoing from the Custom-house, a declaration indicating their nature, weight, use, and value, has to be made, specifying in the meantime, distinctly, the component parts, as iron, pig-iron, copper, wood, steel, lead, &c.

(69.) *Ship's Equipment.*—By this term are meant all articles not especially tariffed, as masts, anchors, lateen yards, sails, oars, new cordage or rigging, and metal articles are excluded.

Anchors, mooring-chains, cannon, copper or zinc plating, copper nails, &c., of demolished ships, are to pay the import duties when meant for inland use.

(70.) *Fashion, articles of.*—This term includes the following principal articles:—

1. Women's dresses trimmed or embroidered, even though simply cut. Are however excepted, underclothing, dressing-gowns, and linen or common cotton shirts or chemises, embroidered or with festoon-borders, having even cotton lace, which are to be classed as embroidered tissues.
2. Men's shirt-fronts, with embroidery.
3. Trimmed or embroidered pocket or neck handkerchiefs.
4. Collars, doublets, women's bonnets and other articles for dress or toilet, made of cambric, batiste, tulle, &c., embroidered or trimmed, made up or in pieces, or in remnants, provided that in the last-named cases the design and the embroidery denote them to be specially meant to form articles for dress and toilet.
5. Bands of 30 centimètres width at the most, made of muslin, cambric, white heron, tulle, &c., embroidered or trimmed.
6. Purses for women, so-called "reticules," embroidered or trimmed on silk tissue.

(71.) *Articles for Collections.*—Are considered as articles for collections such as are not used in commerce, presenting a scientific object of interest or of curiosity. Besides those enumerated in the Index the following are added:—

1. Specimens of natural history, as rare animals, whether alive, or stuffed or preserved in any other manner; empty shells, excepting such used in industries or in medicines, unless they be in small quantity; selected minerals, excepting precious stones; petrifactions, &c.
2. Articles of curiosity, such as mummies and other antiquities.
3. Objects of art, as ancient statues and sculptures; painted works to be framed, either painted on cloth, wood, copper, &c.; designs made by hand; mosaics of a different kind to those made for jewellery, which are assimilated to precious stones.
4. All objects belonging to numismatics, as medals, cameos; ancient stones, cut, &c.

(72.) *Articles for Clocks and Watches.*—Apart from the articles classed as such in the Index, all pieces necessary to the making of clocks, watches, pendulums, and other clock works, are considered as articles for clocks and watches.

(73.) *Rags of any kind.*—The officials are to distinguish real rags from pieces of old cloth, yet serviceable, and which form part of hucksters' business, and which must be treated as tissues of their kind.

Rags must not be exported pell mell, but must always be made into bales.

The mixture of rags of a vegetable origin, as of flax, hemp, or cotton, waste paper, and paper parings, old nets and cordage, with other rags having another origin, changes the export duty into one of a higher rate on all the quantity.

(74.) *Portable Organs.*—Such having keys with bellows and tubes in the external part, as large ones of a cylindrical form, meant to serve as saloon furniture, are subjected to the duty on pianofortes.

(75.) *Optical and Calculating Instruments, and Instruments for Observations.*—The sheaths or cases follow the treatment of the above-named instruments when imported together.

(76.) *Narrow Plaits of Straw.*—This class comprises:—

1. Any plait of straw, bark, or sparto grass, &c., of the width of or under 7 millimètres.
2. Plaits worked in any manner, of any width, which means, that all of one particular tissue are comprised, and that they differ, therefore, from those adapted for hats of a common kind.
3. Those formed of straw, cut or split, in the direction of the length of the stalk.
4. Plaits of white wood, with which are made the so-called rice-straw hats.

(77.) *Thick Plaits of Straw.*—Are considered as common plaits for making hats, those exceeding 7 millimètres in width, and not worked; they are, moreover, formed

of entire straw, and are used only in making common hats, such as country labourers, &c., use.

(78.) *Plaits for making Cordage.*—Are those formed of an entire (unsplit) straw; of marsh bulrushes, of sparto grass or other vegetable; straw-beds are also made with them. They are generally formed of three or more cords, and by the coarseness of their make have no similarity to those used for hats.

CATEGORY XVI.

Common Metals and Articles, Manufactured thereof.

(79.) *Worked Pig Iron.*—All articles made of cast-iron, even varnished or with delf, as chimney-plates, boards for shelves, plates for roofs, and irons and similar, whether provided for or not in the Index, come under this term.

(80.) *Iron Rails for Railways.*—To be admitted to this duty, it must be proved that the rails are intended for the construction of public railways, by a declaration made by the Royal Commissioners attached to the Societies, otherwise they would be subject to the duty on iron of first fabrication, in bars, &c.

(81.) *Plain Iron, of Second Fabrication.*—All articles of iron, or of black sheet-iron, even tinned, polished, or varnished, belong to this class; but not such as are burnished, nor those trimmed with other metals. Ornaments, in the way of finely worked articles, are included also therein.

(82.) Are understood as comprised under this term the articles mentioned in the foregoing note, when trimmed with other metals, excepting gold and silver, burnished articles (themselves coming under the class of common merceries, and when gilded, silvered, or plated, under that of fine merceries).

(83.) *Worked Tin.*—Articles of tin follow the same treatment.

(84.) *Old and Broken Iron.*—Will not be admitted under this term as broken iron, articles of iron still whole, even though as sweepings or oxidized; nor pieces of new iron of any kind, such as the remnants or parings of tin, pieces of wired iron, extremities of bar iron cut in the ironwork shop to equalize them, unless the importers consent to break them in such a manner as to render them useless without a new fusion. (*a*)

(85.) *Hammered Copper.*—This is a term that includes all copper or brass articles worked or manufactured with the hammer, as bars hammered while red hot, nails for plating ships, hinges of rudders, and the copper of boilers, saucepans, basins made convex by the hammer, scraped or not, but not finished nor edged.

(86.) *Silvered or Gilt Copper in Ingots.*—By this are meant rolls or cylinders of red copper, covered over by gold or silver leaves, to manufacture leaves, small thin plates, thin wires, silver spangles, lustrings, or which are to be spun on thread or on silk.

Should these rolls or cylinders be imported before being gilt or silvered, they would be treated as laminated copper.

(87.) *Gilt hammered Copper, drawn, &c.*—Thin copper or brass leaves, to which a heavy pressure has given a brilliant appearance, imitating silver or gold, are to be treated as silvered or gilt copper, drawn or rolled.

CATEGORY XVII.

Gold and Silver, articles thereof, and Precious Stones.

(88.) *Goldsmiths'-wares, Vase-ware, and Jewellery.*—Articles for table and domestic use, and those used in churches for the service, class as goldsmiths' wares and vase ware.

(*a.*) Cannon-balls and bombs, as also rusty and unserviceable cannons, are admitted as old iron without having been reduced to pieces.—Circular, No. 176, p. 222, Vol. v.

The term jewellery is, on the other hand, applied to small objects of luxury, made valuable either by the workmanship or the material, and which serve as ornaments to both sexes.

Old articles of gold, silver, gilt silver, and those of platina, assimilated to those of silver, are subject to the same duty as if new, when not broken, unless the importer prefers to get them broken or hammered in the Custom-house, in which case they will be treated as gold or silver (raw) in masses.

After the golden or silver articles have been presented to the first Custom-house, composed of at least two officials, they will be forwarded with a bill of caution to a Custom-house where there exists a mark office, to have the guarantee of the puncheon, and subsequently redeemed from the Custom-house, if of the prescribed condition, or otherwise sent again out of the State.

The Custom-house declarations must always be accompanied by an exact note in duplicate, indicating the number and net weight of the articles, their nature, giving notice, above all, to distinguish the articles in gold from those in silver. A copy of the said note shall be attached to the bill of caution, which shall be detached, and the other will be put with the fly-sheet which accompanies the goods. Should this note be wanting, the said articles shall remain in deposit in the Custom-house, until this formality has been accomplished.

Are exempted from the presentation to the Mark Offices:—

1. Gold and silver articles, the property of Ambassadors and Envoys of foreign Powers, when accompanying them, or when declared by them. Otherwise, they are to be sent immediately to the Custom-house of the capital, with a bill of caution, and sealed with lead.
2. Gold and silver articles for the use of travellers, if the quantity be not such as to indicate fraud or a commercial speculation.
3. Old silver for the use of persons intending to establish themselves in the State, or who return to their country. (*a*)

CATEGORY XVIII.

(89.) *Marble slabs.*—When not suited to furniture they are to pay separately their own duty.

(90.) *Worked Stones.*—By this term are meant such cut for buildings, for ornaments, &c., as tubes, door-posts, chimneys, vases, tombs, and similar provided for, or not in the Index.

(91.) *Materials not mentioned.*—When slates, which form part of unmentioned materials are framed, the duty on common wood is to be exacted, calculating the weight of the frames approximatively.

CATEGORY XIX.

Earthenware, Glass, and Crystal.

(92.) *Earthenware.*—This term only embraces ceramic products. Earthenware of any kind with which other articles be found combined, as bases, covers, or other metallic ornaments, belong to the class of merceries.

(93.) *Earthenware of common earth and clay.*—Common earthenware means that without enamel, or covered over simply by a metallic plaster of a brownish, yellowish, greenish, or reddish colour.

(94.) *Earthenware of fine delft or clay.*—Is considered as delft-ware that porcelain called in France "opaque," and in England "iron-stone china," which is but a delft-ware of first quality, and which is easily distinguishable from the true porcelain,

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(*a*.) Silver belonging to persons intending to sojourn temporarily in the State is also exempted from presentation at Stamp Office.—Ministerial despatch, No. 1,227, 8th August, 1859.

by its not being transparent, and by not making sparks when struck by the steel, nor resisting the action of fire.

(95.) *Delft-ware and Porcelain.*—For the lowest duty to be granted on delft-ware and white porcelain, they must be declared distinctly, and introduced in special lots, so, should there be found any gilt, coloured, or painted article, the whole quantity has to pay the heaviest duty. (*a*)

Are considered as gilt, painted, or coloured, delft-ware or porcelain having ornaments in relief, made by hand or with stamps.

(96.) *Framed Looking-glasses.*—The size of framed looking-glasses is to be measured inside the frame. When looking-glasses do not form the principal object, but are united to coffers, work-boxes "nécessaires," &c., they are taxed as furniture or as necessaries, according to the nature of the articles to which they are attached.

(97.) *Crystals of every kind.*—Crystal is distinguishable from glass by its greater thickness, as well as whiteness, and particularly by the perfect resemblance between the external colour and that of the line where broken, while there exists a clear difference with the glass.

Bells for vases and pendulums, eye-glasses and glasses for quadrants, and all ground glass articles generally, cut or polished on the wheel, in any manner, at the end or other part, are treated as crystal. (*b*)

(98.) *Bottles.*—Are only considered as half-bottles, such containing two-thirds of a litre at the most; as bottles, such not exceeding one litre and one-tenth of a litre; and as large bottles, such of a larger size. (*c*)

(99.) *Worked Glass of every kind.*—All articles of glass not especially tariffed come under this term. It is necessary, however, to except:—

Vases, tubes, and decanters, which constitute chemical instruments.

Old glazed windows, painted, which form part of articles of collection.

CATEGORY XX.

(100.) Tobacco of any kind is prohibited as an import, when not imported for the Government.

There are, however, the following exceptions:—

1. Spanish tobacco in powder, which can be redeemed from the Custom-house at the fixed duty of 12 lire per kilogramme, in all the Custom-houses where there are Directors.
2. In the same Custom-houses cigars of Havannah can be redeemed, if for private use, with the previous permission from the Director, at the duty of 5 c. each, if their weight does not exceed the proportion of 2 kilogrammes and 5 ettogrammes per every 1,000 cigars, or at the duty of 20 lire the kilog. if the proportion be higher.

Are considered as of Havannah, all cigars composed of leaves of Cuban, Varinas,

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(*a*.) The explanation given by Note 95 must be understood that the tax on "coloured delft-ware, &c." cannot fall but on white delft-ware promiscuously introduced with it, and that the tax imposed on painted porcelain, &c., can only regard white porcelain. But in case delft-ware and porcelain were found mixed up, the duty of the one cannot be applied to the other, nor on the goods which cumulatively have been introduced with them. In fact, in cases of promiscuous introduction of delft-ware with porcelain, or of both these, and some of them with other goods taxed at different duties, the Custom-house declarations must distinctly indicate the various qualities of the goods, under the penalties threatened by the Customs Regulations.—Circular, No. 3, 28th January, 1861.

Delft-ware and porcelain, with coat of arms, or having the proprietor's initials, in colours, gold or stamped, shall be considered as gilt, coloured, or painted.

(*b*.) All glass articles, whetted, engraved, polished on the wheel, or polished with emery otherwise, on the base, or in other part, are classed with crystal.—Circular, No. 55, 5th December, 1862.

(*c*.) Demijohns not protected with a coating are to be considered as large bottles. Ministerial despatch, No. 6,718, 1st August, 1863.

Porto Ricos, Java, Manilla, Colombian, and other tobacco of a similar quality.

3. With permission from the Director it will be permitted to redeem in all the composed Custom-houses tobacco of all other qualities for personal use, in quantities not exceeding 4 kilog., by paying 5 lire per kilog. (*a*)
4. Lastly, duty can be paid on all small quantities of tobacco of any kind, not exceeding 5 ettogrammes. (*b*)

(*a.*) The duty of 5 lire on every kilogramme of tobacco was augmented to 8 lire, dating from 12th December, 1864.

(*b.*) Tobacco carried by travellers, not, however, exceeding 2 kilog., can be imported through any Custom-house.—Royal Decree, 26th December, 1869, at page 729, Vol. ix.

TARIFF OF TARES.

Article 1.

The imposition of import duties on goods taxed at or under 30 lires per 100 kilog. will be effected on the gross weight, that is to say, on the contents and on the article containing the goods, all packing materials included.

Article 2.

For goods taxed at not more than 50 lire per 100 kilog., the duty cannot be paid on the real net weight, but only with a deduction for tare as fixed in the following Article.

Article 3.

Goods subjected to a higher duty than 30 lire per 100 kilog. will receive on their gross weight the following legal tares, only in the event of their being packed as below described, that is—

For cases, boxes, baskets, barrels, casks, and kegs ..	8	per cent. *ad val.*
For chests of hard wood, coverings of tin, lead, zinc, cast iron ("ferro fuso"), or of other metal, of glass, of crystal, of porcelain, of pottery, of earthenware, and of common and fine clay	15	,,
For cases or boxes containing artificial flowers and worked ornamental feathers	70	,,
For wooden or pasteboard boxes containing artificial flowers and worked ornamental feathers ..	30	
For reels round which might be wound any spun or wire-drawn material of organic origin ("origine organica")	15	,,

As regards reels, in demanding from the importer the real net weight, some selected by the Custom-house will be unbound, and the weight obtained will serve as a rule for determining the total of the reels to be deducted.

Every other wrapper or coverer is excluded from the legal tare, which will only be granted when in the same cover there are no goods to which the tare may now be granted.

Article 4.

Goods taxed as above, at a duty higher than 50 lire per 100 kilog., can likewise be cleared through the Custom-house at the real net weight, at the request which will be made in the declaration of clearing.

Article 5.

If in one package there may be goods of different kinds taxed by gross weight, the weight of the packing will be divided proportionally between them.

If in the same package are found goods subject to a duty less than 50 lire, which cannot benefit by the legal tare because mixed with others in the same cover, they must bear their proportionate share of the weight of the packing.

Lastly, if goods paying by net weight are found with those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, they are only liable to the increase in the weight of packing, but then only in proportion to their partial weight.

TARIFF OF TARES.

Article 6.

Valises and trunks evidently new, inclosing goods, shall be subjected to the payment of their respective duties. The same will be done with cases also evidently new, which might not usually serve for the carriage of the goods therein inclosed. In such cases the goods shall pay the duty on their net weight only.

Article 7.

The imposition of duties of export, of warehousing, and of transit, will be effected on the gross weight.

LIST of Clauses of Treaties between Italy and Foreign Powers, the benefits of which are applicable to Great Britain under the most-favoured-nation clauses of the English Treaty of 6th August, 1863 :—

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Coasting Trade.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA. TREATY. 23rd April, 1867, Article XVII.
(2.) ITALY AND COSTA RICA. TREATY. 14th April, 1863, Article X.
(3.) ITALY AND NICARAGUA. TREATY. 6th March, 1868, Article VI.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE XVII.

Navigation Dues. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.

Italian vessels in Austrian ports, and Austrian vessels in Italian ports, on their arrival, during their stay, and at their departure, shall be on an equal footing with vessels of the country, as regards the duties and taxes of whatsoever nature and denomination, whether levied on behalf of the State, of municipal offices, corporations, public functionaries or establishments whatsoever, as well as with regard to the mooring of vessels in the ports, roadsteads, creeks, basins, arsenals, and docks, to their loading or discharge, and also with regard to all the formalities and other regulations to which the vessels, their crews and cargoes, may be subjected.

This applies also to the Coasting Trade.

[The Coasting Trade is reserved to national vessels in the Treaties with Chile, of 1856; Dominica, of 1854; Mexico, of 1870; Portugal, of 1872; Russia, of 1863; Spain, of 1870; United States, of 1871; and Uruguay, of 1866.]

(.2) ITALY AND COSTA RICA.

(Treaty. 14th April, 1863.)

ARTICLE X.

Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

The citizens of the High Contracting Parties may likewise enter and freely carry on the Port-to-Port trade in the ports of the two countries, paying in each port no higher dues than those paid by the national vessels in similar circumstances; nor shall they be subject to higher tonnage, port, lighthouse, pilotage, or quarantine dues, or any other dues of whatever kind or denomination levied

in the name or for the benefit of the Government, of public functionaries, communes, corporations, or any establishment.

For the Coasting Trade they shall be treated as the subjects or citizens of the most-favoured nations.

[The most-favoured-nation treatment is also extended to Salvador by Article II of the Treaty of 27th October, 1860, and to the Sandwich Islands by Article XVI of the Treaty of 22nd July, 1863.]

(3.) ITALY AND NICARAGUA.

(Treaty. 6th March, 1868.)

Article VI.

Port to Port Trade. Coasting Trade. National Treatment.

The citizens of the two Contracting Parties may likewise trade from Port to Port and carry on the Coasting Trade in the ports of the two countries, without paying higher duties in each port than those paid by the national vessels under similar circumstances.

Nor shall the merchant-vessels of each of the Contracting Parties be subject in these cases in the ports of the other to duties higher than, or different from, those which are paid by the natives for tonnage, port, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine, or other of any sort or denomination whatever, collected in the name or for the benefit of the Government, of the public functionaries, of the communes, of the corporations, or of any other establishment.

[The national treatment was also extended by Treaty to Belgium in 1863; to Denmark in 1864; to France in 1863; to Guatemala in 1868; to Tunis in 1868; and to Venezuela in 1861.]

[See Table of Contents, page 29.]

Consuls. Jurisdiction, &c.

[See Table of Contents, page 29.]

CONSULS. Interference in case of DESERTERS.

[See page 132.]

CONSULS. Interference in case of WRECKS.

[See page 162.]

CONSULS. Interference in cases of PROPERTY, WILLS, &c.

[See page 143.]

Deserters.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA. TREATY. 23rd April, 1867, Article XXV.
(2.) ITALY AND BRAZIL. TREATY. 4th February, 1863, Article X.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE XXV.

Deserters. Most-favoured-nation Treatment. Consular Jurisdiction.

The said agents shall receive from the local authorities all such assistance as is actually or shall in future be granted to the agents of the most-favoured nation for the restitution of soldiers or seamen belonging to ships of war or mercantile vessels of one of the Contracting States, who shall have deserted in the territory of the other.

(2.) ITALY AND BRAZIL.

(Treaty. 4th February, 1863.)

ARTICLE X.

Seamen Deserters from Ships of War and Merchant Vessels. Consular Jurisdiction.

1. The respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents may cause to be arrested and sent on board, or to their country, seamen and every other person belonging to the crew of men-of-war or merchant ships who may have deserted from such vessels.

2. For this purpose they must address the competent local authorities in writing, and prove by the exhibition of the registers of the ship, or the roll of the crew, or, if the ship be gone away, by an authenticated copy of those documents, that the persons claimed really formed part of the crew. On their demand thus supported, the delivery of the persons claimed shall not be refused.

3. Moreover, every aid and assistance shall be afforded to them for the pursuit and arrest of the said Deserters, who shall be maintained in the prisons of the country at the expense of the Consul, until he may find an opportunity of sending them away.

4. Such imprisonment cannot last for more than three months, on the expiration of which, on giving three days' previous notice to the Consul, the prisoner shall be set at liberty, and he cannot be imprisoned again for the same cause.

5. Nevertheless, if the Deserter shall have committed any

offence ashore, his extradition may be deferred by the local authorities until the Court shall have passed sentence, and that sentence shall have been fully and completely executed.

6. The High Contracting Parties agree that sailors and other persons of the crew who are subjects of the country where the desertion takes place, are excepted from the stipulations of this Article.

[Consular jurisdiction was also extended by Italy to Belgium in 1870; to Chile in 1856; to Costa Rica in 1863; to Denmark in 1864; to Dominica in 1854; to France in 1862; to Germany in 1867 and 1868: to Liberia in 1862; to Mexico in 1870; to Netherlands in 1863; to Peru in 1873; to Portugal in 1868; to Salvador in 1860; to Sandwich Islands in 1863; to Siam in 1868; to Spain in 1867; to Sweden and Norway in 1862; to the United States in 1868; to Uruguay in 1866; and to Venezuela in 1861.]

[The British Order in Council, relative to the delivering up of Merchant Seamen Deserters from Italian Ships, within British Dominions, is dated 11th June, 1863, and will be found in "Hertslet's Commercial Treaties," Vol. XI, p. 1049.]

Extradition.

1. ITALY AND URUGUAY. TREATY. 7th May, 1866, Articles XXVIII, XXIX, and XXX.

ITALY AND URUGUAY.

(Treaty. 7th May, 1866.)

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The two High Contracting Parties undertake not to give asylum in their respective territories to malefactors or criminals, and to grant their reciprocal Extradition whenever the following conditions conjointly occur:

1. When the crimes for which the extradition is demanded have been committed in the territory of the Government which makes the claim;

2. When the crimes committed are one or more of the following: murder, poisoning, parricide, fraudulent bankruptcy, infanticide, voluntary homicide, rape, arson, falsification of private writings, or authenticated documents, or commercial papers, including bank notes and other public securities, but not including falsifications not punished by the penal code with personal and degrading penalties;

3. When these crimes are proved in such a manner that the laws of the country from which the Extradition of the criminal is required would justify the imprisonment and the indictment if the crime had been committed within their jurisdiction:

4. When the criminal shall be claimed either directly in judicial course or through the Representative of the Government of the nation in which the crime shall have been committed.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Extradition shall not take place:

1. If the delinquent claimed should be a citizen or subject of the country to whose Government the demand is addressed;

2. For political offences.

It is, moreover, understood that if the Extradition be granted for crimes enumerated in the preceding Article, the delinquent can neither be tried nor punished for political offences anterior to his delivery or connected with the said crimes.

If persons foreign to the Contracting States should take refuge from one country in the other, after having been accused of or condemned for one of the crimes enumerated in Article XXVIII, their Extradition may be reciprocally granted after the consent of the Government of the country to which they belong has been obtained.

EXTRADITION.

Article XXX.

The documents which must be produced in support of the demand for Extradition are:

The warrant of arrest issued against the accused persons, and every other act having at least the same force as that warrant, and likewise indicating the nature and the gravity of the offences which are proceeded against, with the penal provision applicable thereto.

[The Treaty in force between Great Britain and Italy for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals, is dated 5th February, 1873; but Extradition Treaties do not come within the scope of this Work.]

Fisheries.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.	FINAL PROTOCOL.	23rd April, 1867, Article XVIII.
(2.) ITALY AND FRANCE.	CONVENTION.	13th June, 1862, Article VIII.
(3.) ITALY AND SPAIN.	DECLARATION.	4th April, 1870.
(4.) ITALY AND TUNIS.	TREATY.	8th September, 1868, Art. XVII and Additional Article I.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Final Protocol. 23rd April, 1867.)

ADDITIONAL STIPULATIONS to Article XVIII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 23rd April, 1867.

Maritime Fishery. Maritime Jurisdiction within One Maritime Mile from the Shore.

1. Having regard to the particular local circumstances, and in consideration of ancient customs, the inhabitants of the Italian and Austrian shores of the Adriatic Sea shall be allowed, by way of exception, to fish along the coasts of the other State, always reserving, however, to the inhabitants of the coast alone the exclusive right of Fishing within a Maritime Mile of the Shore. It is understood that the regulations for the Maritime Fishery in force in each of the two States must be rigorously observed, and especially those which forbid the practice of fishing in a manner prejudicial to the propagation of the fish.

(2.) ITALY AND FRANCE.

(Convention. 13th June, 1862.)

ARTICLE VIII.

National Fisheries excepted from National Treatment.

Exception is made to the stipulations of the present Convention, so far as regards advantages which the produce of National Fisheries are or may be subjected to in either country.

(3.) ITALY AND SPAIN.

(Declaration. 4th April, 1870.)

DECLARATION in continuation of the Treaty of 22nd January, 1870.

National Fishery reserved.

To prevent any doubt as to the interpretation of some points of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at Madrid,

February 22, 1870, between Italy and Spain, the two Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following declaration:—

The omission of a special Article concerning Fishing is to be interpreted to the effect that, in the absence of special agreements, each of the two countries intends to reserve for the National Fishing the differential favours hitherto existing or which may be established in future.

(4.) ITALY AND TUNIS.

(Treaty. 8th September, 1868.)

Article XVII.

Freedom of Fishery Trade in Tunis. National Treatment.

With regard to the Fishery Trade, the Government of Tunis recognizes the right of the Italians to exercise in the waters and ports, and on the coasts of the Regency, without the necessity of asking leave from the authorities of the country, and without being liable to other dues and taxes besides those paid by the native fishermen.

Italian Fisheries. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

The Italian Government, on its part, undertakes to allow Tunisian vessels to fish in the waters and ports, and on the coasts of the kingdom of Italy, to the same extent and on the same conditions as such a right shall hereafter be conceded to the most favoured nation.

(Additional Articles. 8th September, 1868.)

Article I.

Monopoly of Coral Fishery to be abolished when acquired by Bey of Tunis.

His Serene Highness promises His Majesty the King of Italy to endeavour by every means to seek, at an opportune moment, and choose the most convenient manner of reacquiring his own rights over the Coral Fishery in the waters of his State, and in such event not to accord to any one the Monopoly of the said Fishery, but to leave it instead free on the conditions to be established by common agreement.

Joint Stock Companies.

(1.)	ITALY AND NETHERLANDS.	CONVENTION.	11th April, 1868, Articles I and II.
(2.)	ITALY AND NETHERLANDS.	PROTOCOL.	11th April, 1868.
(3.)	ITALY AND RUSSIA.	DECLARATION.	8th November, 1866.
(4.)	ITALY AND TUNIS.	TREATY.	8th September, 1868, Article XVIII.

(1.) ITALY AND NETHERLANDS.

(Convention. 11th April, 1868.)

ARTICLE I.

Privileges of Joint Stock, and other Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Companies.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they recognize in all Joint Stock or other Commercial, Industrial, or Financial Companies, constituted or authorized on the basis of the special laws of either country, the power of exercising all their rights, and of appearing before the Tribunals to assert or defend their interests in all the territories of the States of the other Powers in Europe, without any other condition than that of conforming to the laws in force in the aforesaid States.

ARTICLE II.

Article I to apply to existing Companies and Associations.

It is understood that the above provision applies as well to the Companies and Societies constituted and authorized previous to the signature of the present as to those which shall be hereafter constituted.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following countries:—Belgium in 1863; Spain in 1867; and Switzerland in 1868.]

(2.) ITALY AND NETHERLANDS.

(Protocol. 11th April, 1868.)

Privileges of Joint Stock, &c., Companies.

On proceeding to the signature of the Convention between the Italian and Netherlands Governments relative to Commercial, Industrial, and Financial companies of the two countries, the respective Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to record in the present Protocol that the words at the end of Article I, "without any other condition than that of

conforming to the laws in force in the aforesaid States," are not intended to restrict the said Companies, legally constituted in either country, to request and to have obtained in the other the necessary Royal authority in order to enjoy civil personification in the country in which they were first formed, but solely with the view of placing beyond doubt that the Companies formed in one of the two countries, in exercising their rights in the other, shall nevertheless have to submit to the laws in force in the latter country.

Authority of Netherlands Colonial Authorities necessary.

As far as regards the Netherlands Colonies, it is understood that Italian Companies must, as heretofore, and in the same manner as Netherland Companies, have obtained authority from the Government of the Colony to enable them to exercise any rights whatever, and that the said Netherland Companies being established in those Colonies, shall be subjected to the same obligation in Italy.

(3.) ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(Declaration, 8th November, 1866.)

Rights of Joint Stock, &c., Companies, except Insurance Companies.

Joint Stock Companies, and other Commercial, Industrial, or Financial Associations, with the exception, nevertheless, of Insurance Companies, established in Russia with the authority of the Russian Government, shall have the power of exercising all their rights in Italy, that of appearing before the Tribunals included, in conforming to the laws of the Kingdom, and on condition that Companies or Associations of the same nature, legally established in Italy, shall be admitted to the same rights in Russia, conforming to the laws of the Empire.

(4.) ITALY AND TUNIS.

(Treaty. 8th September, 1868.)

ARTICLE XVIII.

Free establishment of Commercial, Banking, &c., Companies.

The citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties may freely establish, in the States of the other, Commercial, Industrial, and Banking Societies, Mutual and Participating Associations, and any other kind of partnership among themselves or with Tunisian subjects, or subjects of a third Power, provided that their aims be lawful, and that they be subject to the laws in force in the country where they are established.

Special Permission required for Joint Stock Companies.

Nevertheless, Joint Stock Societies, whose capital is divided into nominal shares, or shares to bearer, and Anonymous (*Anonyme*) Societies, cannot be established in the respective territories without the sanction of the local Government.

Military Service.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA. TREATY. 23rd April, 1867, Article III.
(2.) ITALY AND DOMINICA. TREATY. 11th January, 1855, Article III.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE III.

Exemption from Military and Naval Service, War Contributions, &c Exceptions.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall be exempted from all Military Service whatsoever, either on Land or Sea, or in the Militia or National Guard. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial, administrative, and municipal functions whatsoever, from the obligation of lodging soldiers, and from all war contributions, military requisitions, or loans of whatsoever nature; exception being made, however, for the liabilities arising out of the possession or renting of real property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the subjects of the State might be called upon to contribute as proprietors or renters of real property.

Taxes, &c. National Treatment.

They shall not, for their own persons and for their property, whether real or personal, be subject to other duties, restrictions, taxes, or impositions, than those to which native subjects shall be liable.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following countries:—Belgium in 1863; Chile in 1856; Costa Rica in 1863; France in 1868; Guatemala in 1868; Mexico in 1870; New Granada in 1847; Nicaragua in 1868; Paraguay in 1853; Russia in 1863; Salvador in 1860; Sandwich Islands in 1863; Spain in 1867; Switzerland in 1868; Tunis in 1868; Uruguay in 1866; and Venezuela in 1861.]

(2.) ITALY AND DOMINICA.

(Treaty. 22nd March, 1854.)

ARTICLE III.

Exemption from Military and Naval Service, &c. National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

They (the respective citizens) shall be exempt from all Personal Service, whether in the Army or Navy, in the National Guard or Militia, and from all contributions of war, forced loans, requisition or Military Service of any kind, and in all the other cases, their property, moveable or immoveable, cannot be subjected to any other charges, exactions, or taxes than those to which the native citizens or the citizens of the most favoured nation are subjected, without exception; it being understood that whoever may claim the application of the latter part of the present Article shall be at liberty to choose either of the two measures which may appear most favourable.

Property. Wills, &c.

(1.)	ITALY AND AUSTRIA.	TREATY.	23rd April, 1867, Article IV.
(2.)	ITALY AND LIBERIA.	TREATY.	23rd October, 1862, Article II.
(3.)	ITALY AND RUSSIA.	TREATY.	28th September, 1863, Article III.
(4.)	ITALY AND SPAIN.	TREATY.	21st July, 1867, Articles XVII, XVIII, XIX.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE IV.

National Footing.

Italians in Austria, and Austrians in Italy, shall have the right to acquire and possess Property of every kind and nature, whether personal or real, and be at liberty to dispose of it by purchase, sale, gift, exchange, marriage, will, intestate inheritance, and in any other manner whatsoever, in the same way as native subjects, under the same conditions, and not paying any duties, contributions, and taxes, other than those by law imposed on the subjects of the country.

[National footing was also extended by Italy in Treaties with the following countries : Belgium in 1863 ; Chile in 1856 ; China in 1866 ; Costa Rica in 1863 ; Denmark in 1864 ; Dominica in 1854 ; Guatemala in 1868 ; Liberia in 1862 ; Mexico in 1870 ; New Granada in 1847 ; Russia in 1863 ; Salvador in 1860 ; Sandwich Islands in 1863 ; Siam in 1868 ; Spain in 1867 ; Sweden and Norway in 1862 ; Switzerland in 1862 and 1868 ; Tunis in 1868 ; and Venezuela in 1861.]

(2.) ITALY AND LIBERIA.

(Treaty. 23rd October, 1862.)

ARTICLE II.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

They (the citizens of the two States) shall likewise enjoy every right and privilege which is or may be granted to every other foreigner, subject, or citizen of the most favoured nation.

(3.) ITALY AND RUSSIA.

(Treaty. 28th September, 1863.)

ARTICLE III.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the States and Possessions of the other shall have full liberty to acquire, possess, and alienate all kinds of Property which the laws of the country permit, or shall permit, foreigners of any nation whatever to acquire and possess.

(4.) ITALY AND SPAIN.

(Treaty. 21st July, 1867.)

ARTICLE XVII.

Property of Deceased Subjects. Intestate Property. Consular Jurisdiction.

In case of the decease of any subject of one of the Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, the local authorities must give immediate notice to the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the decease has occurred; and they, on their part, must give the same notice to the local authorities when the decease comes first to their knowledge.

If an Italian in Spain, or a Spaniard in Italy, should die without making a will, or without appointing a testamentary executor, or if the legitimate or testamentary heirs should be minors, incapable, or absent, or if the testamentary executor appointed should be incapable, or should not be found in the place where the property has been left, the Consuls-General, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the deceased's nation shall have the right of proceeding successively to the following operations:—

1. To affix seals, *ex officio*, or at the request of the parties interested, on all the Moveable Property and papers of the deceased, giving notice of this operation to the competent local authority who may be present, and affix his own seals also.

These seals, as well as those of the Consular Agent, must not be removed without the consent of the local authority. Nevertheless, if after a notice addressed by the Consul or Vice-Consul to the local authority inviting him to be present at the removal of the double seals, he should not appear within the period of 48 hours from the time of receiving the notice, the said Agent may proceed to the operation by himself.

2. To draw up the inventory of all the Goods and Effects of the deceased, in presence of the local authority, if he has attended in consequence of the aforesaid notification.

The local authority shall put his signature to the Reports

drawn up in his presence; and he shall have no right to demand fees of any kind for his official intervention in the said matters.

3. To provide for the sale by public auction of all the Moveable Effects of the Estate which may deteriorate, and of those which it may be difficult to preserve, as well as of the collections or effects for the disposal of which there may be favourable opportunities.

4. To deposit in a secure place the effects and securities inventoried; to keep the amount of the debts and incomes received, and the presence of the sales in the Custom-house; or to intrust them to some merchant, who gives good security. In both cases he must proceed in concurrence with the local authority who has taken part in the previous operations, if, after the summons referred to in the following paragraph, subjects of the country or of a third Power should represent themselves as interested in the estate.

5. To announce the death which has taken place, and to summon, by means of the newspapers of the native place and country of the deceased, such persons as may have claims against the estate, in order that they may send in their respective claims, duly proved, within the legal period of each country.

If creditors of the estate should appear, their debts must be paid within 15 days from the completion of the inventory, if there should be ready money enough for the purpose; and if not, as soon as the funds can be obtained in the most convenient manner, or within the period fixed by common consent between the Consul and the majority of those interested. If the respective Consuls should refuse payment of one or more of the claims brought in, alleging the insufficiency of the Property of the Estate to satisfy them, the creditors may, if they consider it advantageous to their interests, demand of the competent authority the power of constituting themselves a body.

Such a declaration having been obtained by the legal means established in each of the two nations respectively, the Consuls or Vice-Consuls must immediately consign to the judicial authority, or to the Syndics of Bankruptcy, as the case may be, all the documents, effects, and securities belonging to the estate; and the said Agents will remain as the representatives of the heirs who are absent, minors, or incapable.

6. To administer and liquidate the estate, either themselves or through a person appointed on their responsibility, the local authority having no power to interfere in those operations, unless subjects of the country, or of a third Power, should have to prove rights upon the estate itself, and that in such case difficulties should arise chiefly proceeding from some claim which gives rise to dissension among the parties; the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, having no right to decide thereon, it must be brought before the tribunals of the country, whose place it is to provide for and settle such difficulties.

The said Consular Agents will then act as representatives of the estate; that is, they will retain the administration and the right of definitively liquidating the inheritance, as well as that of pro-

ceeding to the sale of the effects in the periods before prescribed, they will take care of the interests of the heirs, with the power of appointing advocates to maintain their rights before the tribunals; and it is understood that they must furnish all the papers and documents necessary to explain the question which is submitted to their judgment.

When the sentence has been pronounced, the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents must execute it, unless they interpose an appeal; and they will also continue of full right to carry on the liquidation which was suspended until judgment had been passed.

7. To consign the inheritance or the produce thereof to the lawful heirs, or to their agents, but not until the expiration of the term of six months from the day on which the announcement of the death was published in the newspapers.

8. To constitute, whenever it may be necessary, a guardianship or trusteeship, according to the laws of their own country.

Article XVIII.

Property of Persons dying at a Place where there is no Consul. Local Jurisdiction. Consular Jurisdiction.

If an Italian die in Spain, or a Spaniard in Italy, at a place where there is no Consular Agent of his nation, the competent local authority shall proceed, in accordance with the laws of the country, to make an inventory of the effects, and to liquidate the Property left, under the obligation of rendering an account, as soon as possible, of the results of his operations to the respective Embassy or Legation, or to the Consulate or Vice-Consulate nearest to the place where the Property has been left; but from the instant that the Consular Agent nearest to the place where the Property has been left makes his appearance either in person or by means of any delegate, the intervention of the local authority must be in accordance with the provision in Article XVII of this Convention.

Article XIX.

Property of Deceased Sailors and Passengers. Consular Jurisdiction.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of both nations shall attend exclusively to the inventories and other precautionary measures for the preservation of the hereditary Property left by sailors and passengers of their nation dying ashore or on board the vessels of their country, whether during the passage or in the port of their arrival.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following countries:—Belgium in

1870; Brazil in 1863; Costa Rica in 1863; Dominica in 1854; France in 1862; Germany in 1868; Persia in 1862; Peru in 1873; Portugal in 1868; Salvador in 1860; Switzerland in 1868; Tunis in 1868; United States in 1871; Uruguay in 1866; and Venezuela in 1861.]

On the 6th August, 1861, two British Acts of Parliament were passed: one "to amend the Law with respect to Wills of Personal Estate made by British subjects," and the other "to amend the Law in relation to the Wills and Domicile of British subjects dying whilst resident abroad, and of Foreign subjects dying whilst resident within Her Majesty's Dominions."—(24 and 25 Vict., cap. 114 and 121.)

No Convention such as that contemplated in the latter Act has yet been concluded with Italy.

Protection.

(1.) ITALY AND PERSIA. TREATY. 24th September, 1862, Article III.
(2.) ITALY AND TUNIS. TREATY. 8th September, 1868, Article XIV.

(1.) ITALY AND PERSIA.

(Treaty. 24th September, 1862.)

ARTICLE III.

Protection of Persons. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

The subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, travellers, merchants, mechanics, and others, whether they change residence or reside in the territory of the one or other State, shall be respected and effectually protected by the authorities of the country and their own agents, and treated in every particular in the same manner as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

(2.) ITALY AND TUNIS.

(Treaty. 8th September, 1868.)

ARTICLE XIV.

National Treatment.

The citizens of each of the contracting States shall enjoy in the territory of the other the most constant Protection and security, and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, being liable to the conditions, Taxes, and other burdens imposed on the latter, saving the provision at the end of Article VIII.*

[See also PROPERTY. RELIGION.]

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* Relating to Taxes.

Religion.

(1.) ITALY AND LIBERIA.	TREATY.	23rd October, 1862, Article VII.
(2.) ITALY AND SALVADOR.	TREATY.	27th October, 1860, Article VII.
(3.) ITALY AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.	TREATY.	22nd July, 1863, Article VII.

(1.) ITALY AND LIBERIA.

(Treaty. 23rd October, 1862.)

ARTICLE VII.

Freedom of Religious Worship.

Italians in the Republic of Liberia, and, reciprocally, citizens of the Republic in the States of His Majesty the King of Italy, shall enjoy the most perfect liberty of conscience in matters of Religion, in conformity with the system of Toleration practised in their respective countries.

(2.) ITALY AND SALVADOR.

(Treaty. 27th October, 1860.)

ARTICLE VII.

Freedom of Catholic Worship. National Treatment.

Sardinian Catholic subjects shall enjoy in the Republic of San Salvador, as regards Religion and Worship, all the guarantees, liberties, and protection enjoyed by the natives, and the citizens of San Salvador shall equally enjoy in the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia the same guarantees, liberties, and Protection as the natives.

(3.) ITALY AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(Treaty. 22nd July, 1863.)

ARTICLE VII.

Liberty of Conscience and Worship.

The most complete Liberty of Conscience is guaranteed to Italians in the Sandwich Islands, and to subjects of the Sandwich Islands in Italy. They shall both conform to the laws of the country in their external Worship.

Taxes, &c.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.	TREATY.	23rd April, 1867, Articles I, II, and III.
(2.) ITALY AND CHILE.	TREATY.	28th June, 1856, Article III.
(3.) ITALY AND COSTA RICA.	TREATY.	14th April, 1863, Article VI.
(4.) ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.	CONVENTION.	22nd July, 1868, Article V.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE I.

National Footing.

There shall be full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the subjects of the two States, who shall be free to establish themselves in the territory of the other State. They shall not pay any other or higher Duties, Taxes, or Contributions, of whatsoever kind or denomination, on account of their trade or industry, either in the towns or in the ports, or in any other part of the two States in which they may be settled, or in which they may, even temporarily, reside; and the privileges, exemptions, or favours whatsoever enjoyed by the subjects of one of the States in matters concerning their commerce and industry, shall be understood to extend to the subjects of the other State.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following countries:—France in 1862; Nicaragua in 1868; Portugal in 1872; Tunis in 1868; United States in 1871; and Uruguay in 1866.]

ARTICLE II.

Double Taxation.

Those merchants, manufacturers, or other tradesmen, who can prove that, in the State where they reside, they pay the legal Taxes for the exercise of their business, shall not be subject, in the territory of the other Contracting Party, to any other Tax when, with the view of making purchases, or of receiving orders for goods for the sole benefit of the trade they carry on, they travel with or without samples, either personally or by means of travelling clerks.

In each of the Contracting States, the subjects of the other State shall be treated in the same manner as its own, when they visit fairs and markets in the pursuit of their trade, and for the sale of their produce or manufactures.

TAXES, &C.

License or Industrial Tax.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties who trade as carriers, or in the navigation of the sea and rivers between places in the different States, shall not, on account of their carrying on such trade, be subject to any Industrial Tax in the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE III.

National Treatment.

They shall not, for their own persons and for their Property, whether real or personal, be subject to other Duties, Restrictions, Taxes, or Impositions, than those to which native subjects shall be liable.

(2.) ITALY AND CHILE.

(Treaty. 28th June, 1856.)

ARTICLE III.

National Footing.

They (the subjects and citizens of each of the two Parties) shall not be subjected under any pretext whatsoever, to other or higher Duties, Taxes, or Contributions than those paid by native subjects or citizens.

(3.) ITALY AND COSTA RICA.

(Treaty. 14th April, 1863.)

ARTICLE VI.

National Footing. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

The citizens and subjects of one of the two Contracting States shall enjoy respectively in the territory of the other a perfect assimilation, in regard to Dues and Charges, to Taxes and Imposts on their Property. And they shall not be subjected to Charges, Taxes, or Imposts on movables or immovables, or personally different from those to which the natives or the citizens of the most favoured nations are liable.

(4.) ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

(Convention. 22nd July, 1868.)

ARTICLE V.

National Treatment. Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

In time of peace, as well as in time of war, no Taxes, Duties, Contributions, or Charges can, under any circumstances, be imposed or exacted on the goods of a citizen of either of the two countries in the territory of the other, other or higher than is imposed or exacted for the same Property if it belonged to a citizen of the country or to a citizen of the most favoured nation. It is, moreover, understood that no Tax whatever shall be levied or exacted from a citizen of one of the two States who shall be in the territory of the other, other or higher than those imposed or levied upon a citizen of the country or of the most favoured nation.

[See also MILITARY SERVICE. PROPERTY, WILLS, &c. PROTECTION.]

Trade Marks.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA. TREATY. 23rd April, 1867, Art. XVI.
(2.) ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. PROTOCOL. 22nd July, 1868.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE XVI.

National Treatment.

The subjects of one of the Contracting States shall enjoy in the territory of the other the same protection as is enjoyed by the subjects of that State with regard to the proprietary right in Trade Marks and Brands.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy promises to present to Parliament, and will endeavour to have sanctioned within a year, a Law on Marks and other distinctive signs, on the basis of the Law of 12th March, 1855, and to be applied to the whole Kingdom of Italy.*

Austrian subjects shall only be allowed to claim in Italy the exclusive proprietary right to a Trade Mark when they shall have deposited two copies of the same at the Office for Patents attached to the Royal Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, at Florence.

In the same manner Italian subjects shall only be allowed to claim the exclusive proprietary right to Trade Marks, when they shall have deposited two copies at the Chamber of Commerce at Vienna.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following countries:—Belgium in 1863; Germany in 1865; Portugal in 1872; Russia, of 1863; and Spain in 1870.]

(2.) ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

(Protocol. 22nd July, 1868.)

ARTICLE III.

Most-favoured-nation Treatment.

After the Copyright Treaty, signed this day, the High Contracting Parties engage to grant to each other, so far as regards Trade Marks, the treatment of the most favoured nation.

* See Laws of 30th August, 1868, pages 154, 157, 158.

ITALIAN LAWS relating to Trade Marks and Designs. 30*th August*, 1868.

(1.) Law. 30th August, 1868.

Victor Emmanuel II, by the Grace of God and the will of the nation, King of Italy.

THE Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have approved;

We have sanctioned and promulgate, as follows:—

Article 1. Whoever adopts a mark or other sign for distinguishing the products of his trade, the merchandise of his commerce, and the animals of a race belonging to him, shall have the exclusive use thereof, provided he makes the deposit prescribed in the present law.

The mark or distinguishing sign must be different from those already legally used by other persons, and must indicate the place of origin, the fabric, and the commerce, in order to show the name of the person, the title of the society, and the denomination of the establishment from which the produce or the merchandize comes; in the case of animals and small objects, a special brand or equivalent sign must be proposed and approved.

The signature of the producer, merchant, or proprietor engraved on the products, or reproduced by a seal, or in any other lasting manner, or even written, may constitute a mark or distinct sign.

Art. 2. The person concerned, or the successor, whether in industry or in commerce, who may desire to keep on the mark of the author, must immediately make a declaration thereof on paper stamped with a stamp of 1 fr.

Art. 3. The merchant must not suppress the mark or distinguishing sign of the producer of the merchandise without his express consent; he may, however, add thereto his own mark, or the distinguishing sign of his commerce.

Art. 4. The marks or distinguishing signs now legally in use in foreign countries on products and merchandise of foreign manufacture or commerce which may be sold in the kingdom, or on animals of foreign race which may be imported into it, are recognized and guaranteed, on condition that the same regulations be observed with reference to such marks or signs as are enforced in the case of native manufactures.

Art. 5. It is still prohibited to take the name or title of any society or individual, or to appropriate the commercial name or the signboard, or the distinguishing emblem, or the denomination, or the title of an association or company, whether foreign or native, and affix them over shops, or to objects of industry or of commerce, or to designs, engravings, or other works of art; even when the title, sign, emblem, denomination, or title forms no part of a mark or of a distinguishing sign, or may be found in any way transcribed in conformity with the present law.

Art. 6. The financial administration of the State may adopt marks and signs to protect the produce of its manufactures and the sale of articles of monopoly, by adhering to the prescriptions of the present law; and that without prejudice to the dispositions now in force for the State administration in the law concerning the production and sale of such articles.

Art. 7. Whoever desires to insure to himself the exclusive use of a mark or distinguishing sign, in the sense of the preceding Articles, must present at one of the Prefectures of the Kingdom:—

(*a.*) Two copies of the mark or distinguishing sign which he means to adopt.

(*b.*) Duplicate declarations in original, in which, having expressed the wish of reserving the legal rights, he shall explain the nature of the articles to which he desires to affix the mark or distinguishing sign, mentioning also whether the mark or sign is to be affixed to articles of his own manufacture, or only on articles of his commerce.

(*c.*) Description in duplicate of the mark or distinctive sign.

(*d.*) Receipt of the Local Receiver of Taxes, proving the payment of 40 fr. for taxes and expenses on each sign or distinguishing mark.

The successors, or other persons concerned, must pay 2 fr. for the transcription of the declaration prescribed in Article 2.

Art. 8. As soon as the correctness of the documents exhibited has been recognized, the Prefecture inscribes on the beforementioned declaration the day and the hour at which they were exhibited.

The Prefecture sends everything, within five days, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which, having copied the documents into its public register, gives, if required, a certificate of the transcription.

When these formalities have been completed, the Minister returns to the Prefecture one of the specimens of the mark or distinguishing sign in order that it may be kept either there or in a Chamber of Commerce, and thus preserved for the inspection of the public in the province where the concession was first made.

Art. 9. The certificate does not guarantee either the importance or the authority of the mark or distinguishing sign, or the goodness or the origin of the products, or the existence of the other conditions required to make the certificate valid and efficacious.

Art. 10. The right to the exclusive use of the mark or distinguishing sign belongs to the person making the declaration from the date of the annotation made by the office of the Prefecture. But, in order to enforce fines and penalties, the concession of the patent must be at once published in the official "Gazette."

Art. 11. Civil actions concerning property in marks and other distinctive signs must be brought before the civil tribunals, and the cases are to be treated and judged summarily.

Penal actions are to be brought before the competent tribunal. In order to commence a penal action, a private person is not necessary as accuser.

Art. 12. Fine not exceeding 2,000 fr., even when no prejudice may have been caused to a third party, shall be imposed on—

(1.) Those who copy a mark or distinguishing sign, or make use of it knowingly.

(2.) Those who knowingly have put into circulation, sold, or imported for commercial purposes, goods with counterfeited marks or distinguishing signs.

(3.) Those who do not observe the regulations laid down in Articles 3, 5, and 6 of the present Law.

(4.) Those who, without actually forging a mark or distinguishing sign, make a fraudulent imitation of one, or those who knowingly make use of a mark or sign thus fraudulently imitated.

(5.) Those who knowingly put in circulation, sell, or import from abroad, and for commercial purposes, goods with mark or sign fraudulently imitated.

(6.) Those who knowingly make use of a mark or sign, signboard, or emblem, bearing indications likely to lead the purchaser into error respecting the nature of the article, or those who sell articles with such marks, signs, or emblems.

In case the offence be repeated, the fine may be increased to 4,000 fr.

The forged marks or signs, the instruments which may have served for perpetrating the fraud, as well as the products or articles marked with these forgeries, are to be confiscated.

Marks or signs, signboards, or emblems which may have been altered, are to be restored at the cost of the delinquent.

These penalties are independent of the compensation to be made to the injured parties, and also of the severer penalties enforced by the Penal Code for cases of forgery.

Art. 13. All laws or decrees contrary to the present dispositions, which are also to have effect in the provinces of Venetia and Mantua, are hereby repealed.

Art. 14. A Regulation, approved by Royal Decree, will more specially provide for the further necessary formalities and for the publication of the certificates given by the Government, as well as for whatever else may be deemed necessary for the execution of the present law.

We command that the present, provided with the seal of State, be inserted in the official collection of the Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, ordering all those whom it may concern to observe it and cause it to be observed as a law of the State.

Given at Turin, 30th August, 1868.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BROGLIO.

(2.) Law. 30th August, 1868.

Victor Emmanuel II, by the grace of God and the will of the people, King of Italy.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have approved;

We have sanctioned and promulgate, as follows:—

Article 1. The inventors of new designs or models are allowed to demand and obtain certificates of exclusive right (patent) under the conditions, in the manner, and for the purposes mentioned in the Laws on exclusive industrial rights, No. 3,761 of the 30th October, 1859, and No. 1,637 of the 31st January, 1864, and the Regulations relative thereto approved by Royal Decree of the same day, No. 1,674.

Art. 2. Such patent gives them the exclusive right of reproducing the designs and models by whatever means invented, as well as of selling the reproductions if they fulfil the prescriptions of the law.

The patent is limited to two years' duration from the day of its publication. The inheritors or purchasers of it can only enjoy its use until the end of the term of two years already commenced.

Art. 3. A patent granted abroad cannot have effect in the kingdom for more than two years from the day on which it was published, even though its concession may have been given for a longer period.

Art. 4. The rights conferred by the patent will lapse if, within one year of its publication, the inventors have not put in execution their designs and models.

Art. 5. In order to obtain the concession and publication of this species of patent, a deposit, in anticipation, of 10 fr. for expenses and tax must be made, in the manner prescribed by the abovemention d Regulations of 31st January, 1864.

The inheritors or interested parties who wish to retain the patent must make a declaration to that effect on stamped paper, and must pay 1 fr. as transfer tax.

Art. 6. All the civil and penal dispositions of the abovementioned Law of October 30, 1859, for cases of violation of exclusive industrial rights, are applicable to infringers and counter feiters.

Art. 7. The Government of the King has the power of publishing by Royal Decree any regulations and orders which it may think opportune for the execution of the present law.

Art. 8. This law will have effect from the day of its publication, also in the Venetian and Mantuan provinces, and all anterior dispositions or practice shall cease to be in force.

We ordain that the present, sealed with the State seal, be inserted in the official collection of Laws and Decrees of the Kingdom of

Italy, and we order the authorities to observe it and cause it to be observed as a law of the State.

Given at Turin, 30th August, 1868.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

BROGLIO.

ITALIAN REGULATIONS for the Execution of the Law of 30th August,* 1868, *No.* 4,577, *on Distinctive Trade Marks, Signs, &c.*

Art. 1. The copies of the distinctive marks or signs for manufactures, commerce, or race, which are to be presented for the purposes of the Law of 30th August, 1868, No. 4,577, shall be on metal plates, pieces of card or parchment, or similar materials not liable to perish. Whatever the materials may be, the patterns shall not be more than 2 centimetres thick; the broadest face shall be a four-sided rectangle, with sides not longer than 20 centimetres, nor shorter than 2. The articles marked may be deposited originally as patterns of the chosen mark or sign, provided they comply with the conditions expressed in this Article.

Art. 2. The application for the use of a distinctive mark or sign must contain—(1) the name, surname, father's name, country both of the applicant and of his agent, if he has one; (2) the aforesaid description of the kind of mark or sign wished to be adopted (signature, figure, incision, relief, &c.)

Art. 3. The detailed description required by the Law in the case of figures and emblems is also necessary if the mark or distinctive sign consists of words written in a certain form or special combination, so that the mark or sign resulting therefrom is not only in the words themselves but in the figure shown by their arrangement.

Art. 4. The declaration mentioned in § *b* of Article 7 of the Law of 30th August, 1868, shall be in the following form:—"*The distinctive mark or sign subscribed and deposited by me, and consisting of* (summary of the description if there be one, or specification of the mark or sign, such as a signature, a motto, &c.), *will be used by me for* (kind of articles and indication of the use to be made of the mark or sign in applying it to goods of the applicant's own manufacture or trade, or animals bred by him, &c.)." If the mark or sign has already been used abroad, and the exclusive use thereof is applied for in this kingdom, according to Article 4 of the above-mentioned Law, there must be a specific statement of the place where the goods are deposited, the principal and branch manufactory, or the place whence the race of animals comes in this State; and the declaration shall be in these terms:—"*The distinctive mark or sign subscribed and deposited by me, and con-*

* Approved by Royal Decree, dated 7th February, 1869.

[The Italian Laws relating to Patents for Inventions are dated 31st January, 1864, and 16th September, 1868.]

sisting of ..... *has already been used in* (name of the foreign country) *for* (produce, goods, or animals) *from* (manufactory, trade, or race) *belonging to myself, and will be applied by me to the same articles or animals, of which I have some in this kingdom at* (warehouse, manufactory, or branch house of business, or place where the animals are)." Finally, if the deposit be made by an agent, the declaration shall state:—"*The mark, &c., subscribed by me and deposited in the name of N. N., by his special order, and consisting of* ..... *will be applied by the said N. N. to* ..... *&c.*"

Art. 5. The application, the description, if there is one, and the declaration mentioned in the preceding Article, shall be written on paper bearing a 1 lira stamp.

Art. 6. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, shall take care that the patterns of marks or signs be inscribed with a progressive ordinal number and the date of the deposit, besides which they shall be subscribed by the depositor and by the clerk who receives them. Where this cannot be done, the particulars shall be given on a card to be attached to the patterns.

Art. 7. The applications, as well as the declarations and descriptions, shall be bound in volumes according to the order of the dates of their delivery at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

Art. 8. Each description shall have at the top of the first page: *Description of the distinctive mark or sign No.* . And each declaration: *Declaration of the use of the distinctive mark or sign No.* . The ordinal number of the description shall also be referred to in front of the respective declaration by the words: *see description at No.* . The volumes of the descriptions and of the declarations which serve as registers of transcription shall be kept at the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, together with one of the patterns of the marks or signs deposited.

Art. 9. The tax of 40 lire mentioned in § *d* of Article 7 of the Law of August 30, 1868, must be paid to the local receiver of taxes. To this sum 1 lira 10 c. is always to be added for the copy of certificate.

Art. 10. The clerks of the Prefecture are forbidden to issue certificates of deposit of distinctive marks or signs to anyone who does not produce the receipt for the tax mentioned in the preceding Article. If there be no description, in case the mark or sign contains an emblem or figure, the clerk shall warn the depositor to provide one.

Art. 11. All the documents presented for the adoption of a mark or other sign shall be examined and signed by the head of the Department which attends to the service of exclusive industrial rights.

Art 12. The registers from which transcripts are made for the certificates issued relative to marks and signs, the descriptions, and all documents concerning them, as well as the patterns kept in deposit, may be examined by anyone.

Art. 13. Whoever wishes to obtain information respecting the deposit of distinctive marks or signs, must apply for it in writing

on paper stamped with a 1 lira stamp to the Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The information required will be given on paper stamped with a 1 lira stamp at the cost of the applicant, who is to pay the necessary expense beforehand, and the document will be sent to him either through the local Prefecture or Sub-Prefecture, or direct from the Ministry.

Art. 14. The copies of the descriptions and models, which anyone may cause to be made at his own expense, shall be upon stamped paper, after agreement with the head of the department, and with his authority, which shall also be necessary even for a simple inspection of the originals.

Art. 15. The list of the certificates of deposit of distinctive marks or signs issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, shall, if any, be briefly published every fortnight in the Official Gazette of the kingdom.

Art. 16. A suitable register shall be kept at the Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, containing, under progressive ordinal numbers, all the presentations made, the names, surnames, country, fathers' names, residence of the applicants and their agents, purpose of the application, place and date of presentation, and destination of the distinctive marks or signs. A proper column shall be reserved for the notes that may be required. To this register shall be added an alphabetical list of the surnames and names of those who have deposited distinctive marks or signs, with references to the ordinal numbers of the general register.

Art. 17. The certificates of deposit of distinctive marks or signs shall be originally written in a special register, which shall be kept at the Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. An authentic copy on stamped paper of each certificate shall be issued to the party interested, at the sole cost of the necessary stamped paper. Other copies which may be required shall be issued on payment of 10 lire, besides the amount of the stamp; this payment must be proved by the receipt of the tax receiver.

Art. 18. Whoever wishes to adopt a mark or other special sign to distinguish the products of his industry, the merchandize of his trade, or the animals of a race belonging to him, must present the documents required by Article 7 of the Law of 30th August, 1868, at one of the Prefectures of the kingdom, together with an application signed by himself or by his special agent, in the annexed Form A.

Art. 19. Applications relative to distinctive marks or signs may be made by natives or foreigners, whether individuals, corporations, societies, or associations of any kind, and even by several persons collectively.

Art. 20. The Clerk of the Prefecture, who has to receive the applications, writes on the declaration mentioned in § *b* of Article 7 of the Law of 30th August, 1868, the day and hour when the applications with the documents have been received. This inscription is to be in the annexed Form B, and is to have the ordinal number of the register to be kept at every Prefecture, and which is mentioned in the following Article:—

Art. 21. The inscription spoken of in the preceding Article shall be entered at the same time in a suitable register to be kept at each Prefecture, and which is to show the purpose of the declaration in a brief and precise manner.

Art. 22. The distinctive marks or signs which, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Law of 30th August, 1868, are to be returned by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce to the Prefectures, are to be kept by the latter and made accessible to the public, unless there should be in the same place a Chamber of Commerce and Arts, whose duty it is to preserve such things and to show them to the public.

Art. 23. The fines imposed by Article 12 of the Law of 30th August, 1868, shall be levied after sentence of the Criminal Court of the place where the infraction was committed.

Art. 24. The public Law Officers at the Civil and Criminal Courts, and at the Courts of Appeal, shall forward to the Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce a copy on unstamped paper of the sentences which annul or declare void the deposit of a distinctive mark or sign, in confirmation on appeal or in reformation of sentences passed in first instance.

Examined by Order of His Majesty,

A. CICCONE,

Minister for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

FORM (A).

To the Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

The Undersigned (name, surname, paternity, and residence) *declares that he wishes to reserve to himself the exclusive use of the distinctive mark or sign, consisting of* (brief description of the nature of the mark or sign desired to be used).

For this purpose he presents the documents required by Article 7 *of the Law of* 30*th August,* 1868, *No.* 4,577.

(Signature of Applicant.)

(Date.)

FORM (B).

Form for receiving Applications for Trade Marks or Distinctive Signs.

Prefecture of the Province of .....

Register No. .....

The Declaration set forth above, with the patterns of the distinctive mark or sign, and the other documents required by the Law, were presented at this Prefecture on the..... at ..... o'clock.

Secretary of the Prefecture.

Wills. See Property, Wills, &c.

Wrecks, &c.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA. TREATY. 23rd April, 1867, Article XX.
(2.) ITALY AND BRAZIL. TREATY. 4th February, 1863, Article XII.
(3.) ITALY AND CHINA. TREATY. 26th October 1866, Article XX.

(1.) ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

(Treaty. 23rd April, 1867.)

ARTICLE XX.

National Treatment. Consular Jurisdiction.

No shipping or harbour dues shall be levied on vessels belonging to one of the Contracting Parties which, in case of accident or stress, enter the ports of the other Party, provided their stay is not longer than necessary, and not taken advantage of to perform operations of commerce.

In case of Shipwreck or Damage to a vessel belonging to the Government, or to subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, on the coast or within the territory of the other Party, not only shall every assistance be rendered, and every facility afforded to the Shipwrecked Crews, but also the vessels, and all parts or portions of them, their stores, and all articles belonging to them, the papers found on board, as also the effects and goods which, having been thrown overboard, should be recovered, or the proceeds of the sale, in the event of their having been sold, shall be returned to the owners without any deduction, on their demand, or on that of their duly authorized agents; and this without any payment other than that of the expense of the recovery and the custody of the goods, and those eventual dues only which, in a similar case, would be paid for a vessel belonging to the State.

In the absence of the owner, or of a special agent, the Property will be delivered to the respective Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents. It being understood that, in the event of any legal claim on such a Wreck, with regard to the vessels, effects, and merchandize, the question will be referred for decision to the competent tribunals of the country.

Damaged goods, or goods cast ashore from the sea, and which had been shipped in the ships of one of the Contracting Parties, shall be subjected to duty in the other State only when entered for consumption, without prejudice, however, to claims for salvage.

(2.) ITALY AND BRAZIL.

(Treaty. 4th February, 1863.)

ARTICLE XII.

Consular Jurisdiction.

1. In case of the Stranding or Shipwreck of a vessel belonging to the Government, or to the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties, on the shores of the other, the local authorities must give immediate notice thereof to the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district, or in default of them to the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent nearest to the place of the accident.

2. All the operations relative to the salvage of the cargo and other things belonging to Italian vessels Wrecked in the territorial waters of the Empire of Brazil, shall be directed by the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents of Italy; and in like manner the Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls of Brazil shall direct the operations relative to the salvage of the cargo and other things belonging to vessels of their nation Wrecked in the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Italy.

3. There shall be no intervention of the local authorities in the two countries, except for furnishing the Consular Agents with the necessary aid for maintaining order, securing the interests of salvors not belonging to the crew, and attending to the execution of the regulations that are to be observed for the entry and issue of the goods recovered.

4. During the absence and until the arrival of the Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, the local authorities are to take all the necessary measures for the Protection of the persons and the preservation of the effects saved.

5. In case of doubt as to the nationality of the vessels, none but the local authorities are competent to take the proceedings mentioned in the present Article.

6. The High Contracting Parties agree, moreover, that the goods and effects saved shall not be subject to any Customs duty, unless they be admitted for internal consumption.

[Stipulations to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and the following Countries:—Belgium in 1870; Chile in 1856; Costa Rica in 1863; Denmark in 1864; Dominica in 1854; France in 1862; Germany in 1867 and 1868; Guatemala in 1868; Liberia in 1862; Nicaragua in 1868; Peru in 1873; Portugal in 1868; Russia in 1863; Salvador in 1860; Sandwich Islands in 1863; Spain in 1867; Sweden and Norway in 1862; Tunis in 1868; United States in 1868 and 1871; Uruguay in 1866; and Venezuela in 1861.]

(3.) ITALY AND CHINA.

(Treaty. 26th October, 1866.)

ARTICLE XX.

Assistance by Local Authorities.

If an Italian vessel should be wrecked or cast upon the coast of China, or if it should be under the necessity of Seeking Refuge in a port of the States of His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Chinese authority, on being apprised of the fact, shall provide means for the necessary assistance and salvage of the vessel. The persons on board shall be kindly treated, and, if necessary, they shall be supplied with the means of reaching the nearest Consular office.

[Articles to the same effect were agreed upon in the Treaties between Italy and Japan of 1866, Article XVII; and between Italy and Siam of 1868, Article XV.]

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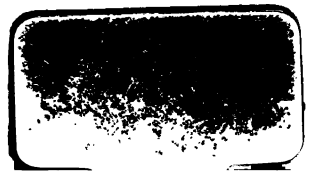
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